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Ell Heads Northeastern; Hub Manager Plan Gains; British Bomb Hits Europa

The World's Day—At a Glance

Nov. 19, 1940

In New England: Dr. Ell Inducted

Dr. Carl Stephens Ell, for many years Dean of the College of Engineering at Northeastern University, was inaugurated today as its second president in ceremonies at the Boston Opera House. [Details and Pictures: Page 9.]

A proposal of city-manager government for Boston was indorsed by speakers at the 46th annual national conference on government of the National Municipal League at Springfield, Mass. [Details: Page 9.]

Mayor John W. Lyons of Cambridge, Mass., and Paul Mannos, contractor and insurance man, pleaded not guilty in Middlesex Superior Court to charges of requesting and accepting bribes. [Details: Page 9.]

Dr. Clifton T. Perkins, Massachusetts Commissioner of Mental Health, advocated a State-wide educational campaign to devise means for limiting the consumption of alcohol. [Details: Page 9.]

War Summary: Liner Europa Hit by Bomb

Germany's luxury liner Europa, sister ship of the Bremen, was hit amidships by British air bomb while in dock at Bremen, the British Air Ministry news service announced.

Germany's munitions production at the Krupp arms works at Essen has been cut down 50 per cent as the result of British bombing raids, the British Air Ministry asserted.

A lull in air warfare over England continued throughout the night and today. Liverpool bore the brunt of storm-curtailed German night raiding. [Details: Page 4.]

R. A. F. bombers, breaking through heavy flying weather, set fires at German synthetic oil works near Leipzig. [Details: Page 4.]

At sea Britain recorded loss of 13 merchant vessels totaling 71,749 tons during the week ending Nov. 10-11. The German High Command claimed the sinking of 10 British merchant ships, aggregating 51,220 tons, off England yesterday and today. [Details: Page 4.]

Lower war expenditures for Britain was seen in official figures today showing daily expenditures dropped last week to £9,500,000, against £12,000,000 weekly in the last two weeks.

In the Far East: China Names Peace Condition

Japan can have peace in China any time she wants it—by withdrawing all her troops from China, Vice-Premier H. H. Kung declared in comment on unofficial reports of Tokyo peace feelers.

Thailand (Siam) and Indo-Chinese troops were reported engaged in border fighting as Japanese reports said Thailand had mobilized 100,000 men.

Japanese warships were said in a dispatch from French Indo-China to have appeared off Saigon, the French colony's key port, which is within striking distance of Singapore.

Denial that Japan is extending military operations to South Indo-China was made by Domei, Japanese news agency.

In Tokyo, anti-American posters signed by "The National Patriotic Party" appeared near the United States Embassy today. They said: "The crisis approaches. Listen to the alarm bell on the eve of the world war. Prepare against the United States."

In Washington: Senate Elects King

The Senate elected Senator William H. King (D), of Utah, as its president pro tempore during the life of the present Congress. He succeeded the late Senator Key Pittman of Nevada. Another president pro tempore—the presiding official of the Senate in the absence of the Vice-President of the United States—will be elected when the new Congress meets in January. Senator King will not be back, having been defeated for renomination.

Dec. 17 was proclaimed by President Roosevelt as Pan-American Aviation Day. The date is the anniversary of the Wright Brothers first airplane flight at Kitty Hawk, N. C., in 1903—the first flight of a heavier-than-air machine ever made.

President Roosevelt nominated three brigadier generals of State National Guard units to hold the same rank in the National Guard of the United States. They are Brig. Gen. Ogden J. Ross and Joseph A. Sutten Munday of the New York National Guard and Brig. Gen. Marion Williamson of the Georgia National Guard.

The Swedish Legation announced that it had repaid the balance of a $15,000,000 credit granted Sweden by the United States on March 8, of which only about $4,000,000 had been used.

The Treasury exempted from social security taxes any payments that employers may make to drafted employees to compensate them for the difference between Army and business pay.

In Africa: Italians Claim Damage to British

In North Africa Italians claimed to have done serious damage to British airfields and defense works at the Siwa oasis in Egypt, 150 miles inland near the Libyan border.

Italians acknowledged British attacks on the Libyan ports of Tobruk and Bardia; also at Salum, an Italian-held position in Egypt, and at various points in East Africa.

Greco-Italian War: Italian Reverses Continue

Italian setbacks in Albania continued. One dispatch, that still needed confirmation, stated that the important Italian base of Koritsa had fallen to the Greeks.

The Greeks, through Propaganda Minister Nicoloudis, have given out that they are hopelessly outmatched in the air and that despite their successes, help must come from Britain and America if they are to hold out against the Axis.

Italy claims to have thwarted a British attempt to land on Gaidaro, one of the small Italian isles of the Dodecanese in the Aegean Sea.

Premier Mussolini's speech was studied by Italian commentators who characterized it for "domestic consumption." [Details: Page 2.]

Aid to Greece in the form of 25 ambulances is to be sent as soon as the machines can be turned out, the British-American Ambulance Corps in New York announced.

Steel Men Strike In Syracuse Mill

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Nov. 19 (AP)—A strike of workers in the Halcomb Plant of the Crucible Steel Company which an official said was working on "some" defense orders developed today as several hundred men of the day shift declined to enter the shops.

The company, which has a contract with the Steel Workers Union of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, said it had put the reduced complement of men at work on furnaces and other vital plant functions "so that we won't spoil any steel."

A spokesman for the workers, identifying himself only as a member of the C. I. O. Steel Workers Union, said the walkout affected 95 per cent of the estimated 2,300 plant employees.

He asserted the men were demanding restoration of a six-cent wage differential between laborers and skilled men, and for elimination of the "stagger week" in favor of a straight five-day week with a 48-hour rest period.

The Christian Science Monitor Index

Tuesday, Nov. 19, 1940

Intimate Message From Washington	2	Vermont Letter	10
Aviation Column	2	Behind the Microphone	11
National English Teachers Convention	2	Entertainment Timetable	11
Tourabouts	3	Local Art and Theater Page	11
Home Building and Furnishing Page	6	Sports Pages	12-13
National Grange Convention	7	Radio Timetable	12
The Home Forum	8	Education Page	14
"The guest of God" (With French Translation)		Financial Pages	15-16-17
Boston and New England News	9-10	Garden Column	18
Weather	9	Daily Features Page	19
		Editorials	20

Honored

© Bachrach

Mrs. August Belmont

Receives medal for achievement from American Women's Association.

Achievement Award Given Mrs. Belmont

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 19 — Mrs. August Belmont was today in receipt of new honors, following the bestowal of the 1940 American Woman's Association Award for eminent achievement upon her here last night.

The presentation was made at the annual friendship dinner given by members of 44 business and professional women's groups at the American Woman's Club in recognition of Mrs. Belmont's work in connection with the theater, opera, social betterment, and philanthrophy.

In accepting the award, Mrs. Belmont urged the drafting of a national creed to define what "the American way" of life means.

"For some time now," she said, "we have been living under a barrage of words — belligerent, scornful, cruel, bewildering. People use the same words with a different meaning.

"Today on every side people use the phrase 'the American way.' Frankly, I don't know what they mean, and I wish some one would draft us a national creed, an understandable definition — 14 points or 10—stating what we mean when we speak of the American way."

Other speakers at the meeting were Edward Johnson, General Director of the Metropolitan Opera Association; Eliot Wadsworth, member of the Central Committee of the American National Red Cross; Miss Ollie A. D. Randall, Acting President of the American Woman's Association; David Sarnoff, President of the Radio Corporation of America, and Ruth St. Denis, dancer.

Luxury Taxes Urged to Ease Realty Burden

Long asks State levy on cosmetics, gum, ice cream, flowers for welfare fund.

A three per cent luxury tax on items ranging from cosmetics to ice cream and books was proposed today by Henry F. Long, State Commissioner of Corporations and Taxation, to produce new revenue totaling between $12,000,000 and $15,000,000 and relieve the real estate taxpayer of a greater portion of the public welfare burden.

Appearing before the 51st annual conference on local taxation of the Association of Massachusetts Assessors at the State House, Mr. Long revealed that he will submit to the 1941 Legislature a bill providing for the luxury tax. The Commissioner apparently is abandoning his oft-repeated proposal for a two per cent general sales tax because of strong opposition it has faced in previous years.

Veteran legislators, however, envision a storm of protest over the Commissioner's new proposal.

3 Per Cent Tax Urged

The Commissioner would tax at 3 per cent such items as:

Air conditioning equipment, bathrobes over $5, books over $2, chewing gum, children's suits over $10, compacts, corsets, curtains over $1, lamps, firearms, flowers, fountain pens, furs, ice cream over five cents, meals over 75 cents, jewelry, motor car tires and equipment, musical instruments, office equipment, perfumes, playing cards, sets of dishes over $10, sets of furniture over $50 shoes over $5, shirts over $5, sodas and other nonalcoholic beverages except milk over five cents, sports goods, magazines, suits, dresses and other wearing apparel over $25, sweaters over $5, tea, tobacco, except cigarettes, toothpaste and numerous other items which the Commissioner placed in the luxury class.

For Public Welfare

The revenue received from the proposed tax would be earmarked for the public welfare expenditure just as the money from the cigarette tax and increased liquor taxes are now earmarked.

The major tax problem of the current year, he pointed out, "is the adjustment of the costs of government on an entirely different basis than in the past."

The Commissioner insisted that "the present average real estate tax rate of more than $36 is not at all sensible. It represents a 3.6 per cent levy on capital investment, which is almost impossible to sustain."

Regarding the redistribution of the costs of government, he said: "Tangible, personal property is on the way toward helping in the tax problem."

He added that 98,431 persons were assessed for tangible personal property in 1940 or 10,000 more

Continued on Page 10, Column 2

Air Strategists

Wide World; International

Share in Defense of Democracies

Canadian Air Marshal William Avery Bishop (right) and Maj. Gen. H. H. Arnold, Chief of United States Air Corps, pictured above, confer at Washington. In the lower picture at Glendale, Calif., Air Commodore G. C. Pirie of the British Embassy at Washington is welcomed by Maj. C. C. Moseley, President of the Cal-Aero Academy, U. S. Army Air Corps pilot training center. The inset shows Air Chief Marshal Sir Hugh Dowding of Britain, who is coming to the United States for a special service.

1,000 air engines a month on way at motor plant: Page 2.

Greeks Ask for Planes, Plead for Aid From U. S.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19 (AP) —The Greek Government has appealed directly to the United States Government for permission to purchase aviation and other military supplies.

This was made known today by Sumner Welles, Acting Secretary of State, who said the Greek Government had been assured that the appeal would receive a most sympathetic response.

By Edmund Stevens

Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ATHENS, Greece, Nov. 19—An urgent appeal for planes to aid Greece was read to foreign journalists today by Theo. Nicoloudis, Minister of Press, on behalf of the Greek Government.

Mr. Nicoloudis disclosed that yesterday Greek troops advancing in sight of Koritza, the key town of Southeastern Albania, were violently attacked for hour after hour by formations totalling more than 400 Italian planes.

This, said Mr. Nicoloudis, was almost the first instance on record of an army advancing in 1940 without support from the air and under ceaseless attack by powerful enemy aviation.

Heroism Not Enough

Despite the heroism of the troops this could not continue indefinitely he added.

Greece, said Mr. Nicoloudis, did not wish to "share the fate of heroic Finland, which, satisfied with its early successes, did not solicit foreign aid." That was why Greece appealed to its ally, Great Britain, and to its friends that "support in the air be given without delay and without hesitation, while there was still time."

Mr. Nicoloudis expressed appreciation of the aid received from Great Britain so far, and particularly the exploit at Taranto against the Italian Navy. But he reminded everyone that "we need something besides that. Above all we need planes."

Need Fighting Planes

According to another source, in addition to the nightly bombing operations carried out against Italian bases by R. A. F. units assigned from Egypt, the Greeks must have fighter support for their front line troops if they are to continue their heroic resistance.

At present the Greek forces still retain the initiative on the ground. But while the Italians cover their troop movements from the air and ceaselessly bomb the Greek Army in the field, the Greeks have almost no planes of their own, and so far not one British fighter has been assigned to the front itself.

Opportunity for Britain

The campaign in Greece gives British their first foothold on the European continent since France collapsed, and a splendid opportunity to deal a staggering body blow to Italy—to strike the Axis at its weakest point.

But despite the initial Greek success, observers here agree that the question whether the British can take advantage of the opportunity depends on their ability to aid Greece to the hilt with planes and materials. A few auxiliary units are not enough if another Dunkirk is to be avoided.

The Greek appeal is addressed not only to Britain, but also to America.

Italian planes fail to halt Greeks: Page 4.

A. F. of L. and C. I. O. Move Toward Unity

By Richard L. Strout

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Nov. 19 —The Lewis-dominated faction of the Congress of Industrial Organizations offered its basis for labor unity today at the same time that fireworks broke out over John L. Lewis' indorsement of Wendell L. Willkie in the past election.

Simultaneously Philip Murray, United Mine Workers Vice-President who has been spoken of as the probable successor of Mr. Lewis, announced that he was making no effort for his own election, but did not close the door to "draft" by the convention.

Two conditions were laid down for labor unity in a report of the Committee on Officers' Reports. first, that "every affiliated organization of the C. I. O. must be chartered and included in any new united labor body that may develop," and second that "a joint convention of all labor organizations," including those of the American Federation of Labor, railroad brotherhoods, and the C. I. O., be called to settle jurisdictional disputes.

Faces Direct Attack

These conditions, which have been laid down before and are now restated, are not likely to be accepted by the A. F. of L. They are considered to be insuperable barriers to coalition, and are yet to be agreed upon by the convention here. But the sentiment of the delegates, as represented by the controversy over Mr. Lewis's political activity in the presidential election, appears to be behind the broad-shouldered C. I. O. President, and some indication is given that the effort to "draft" him for another term has not yet been given up.

For the first time at this convention a direct attack was made on Mr. Lewis for his support of Mr. Willkie. George Baldanzi, of the Textile Workers, from the floor assailed the C. I. O. News for printing the text of the Lewis radio speech in behalf of Mr. Willkie. He charged likewise that it was biased, and had declined to publish rank-and-file letters in behalf of President Roosevelt. Len Decaux, editor of the News, replied, and was attacked in turn by Hymen Blumberg of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, the Sydney Hillman organization in the C. I. O. which has led the criticism of Mr. Lewis. There was no mention of Mr. Roosevelt's name in the issue of the News following the election, or in the two earlier issues, he charged.

Challenges Booer

There was scattered applause in the convention hall in behalf of President Roosevelt, but it was drowned out in the cheers greeting Mr. Lewis himself as he stepped forward to reply.

Mr. Lewis exonerated Mr. Decaux and took full responsibility himself. Speaking of the publica-

Continued on Page 7, Column 3

President Urges Peace for Labor

By the Associated Press

New Orleans, La., Nov. 19

President Roosevelt in a message to the American Federation of Labor today urged a "just and honorable peace" with the now divided labor movement in the United States and suggested labor leaders can find a way toward that end. He stressed the need for "a great and united democracy," in "any emergency which might be forced upon us."

William Green, Federation President, wired that unity or a sensible arrangement can be worked out by men of "honor and good intentions."

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 19 (AP)—Charging that construction trades crafts were being "undermined" by "selfish" use of the WPA by powerful politicians in some States, resolutions before the American Federation of Labor convention today called upon President Roosevelt and Congress to "correct this evil."

Other resolutions introduced on the second day's session of the sixtieth annual convention asked for national legislation to outlaw the Communist Party as a political party, amendment of the Neutrality Act to extend credit to Canada and a nation-wide health program.

The convention also was asked to seek legislation to protect labor organizations from application of the antitrust laws, to protest against medical examination for workers on defense construction and to raise President William Green's salary from $12,000 to $25,000 a year.

At $25,000 Mr. Green would draw a salary equal to that of John L. Lewis who is paid $25,000 from the United Mine Workers but draws no salary as head of the C. I. O.

Demands Curb on WPA

The resolution asking correction in administration of the WPA as detrimental to the construction crafts and favoring private industry charged waste and inefficiency and declared that national defense work was contemplated under WPA.

Introduced by Roy N. Pearce, delegate of the Central Labor Union, Albuquerque, N. M., it asked that legislation be passed to "check WPA encroachment on the construction industry" and that the President, Congress, the Department of Labor and the National Defense Council" be called upon.

"The public records prove that WPA building construction is wasteful and inefficient and im-

Continued on Page 7, Column 3

Bulgarians Next? King Sees Hitler; British on Guard

Nazis in steady quest for vulnerable spot in armor of the British Empire.

By J. Emlyn Williams

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Nov. 19—Reichsführer Hitler's new diplomatic activity, linking Europe from east to west, again acutely raises the question of where Germany plans its new military offensive.

For London has no illusions over the Führer's diplomatic discussions which are seen to be directed solely toward dealing a decisive blow at Britain as quickly as possible.

The Führer had hardly said good-by to Russia's Premier-Commissar when he busied himself with the Italian and Spanish Foreign Ministers and then conferred with the King of Bulgaria.

Meanwhile, the Vice-Premier of France was hurrying between Paris and Vichy, the Rumanian Premier was reported on the list for conversations in Berlin, following his visit to Rome. Hungarian officials were expected to complete the round of conferences.

By these units in a process of "diplomatic intimidation," Reichsführer Hitler is apparently attempting to organize the entire continent in his "battle against Britain."

Herr Hitler works on a broad canvas which by its very size overawes observers. Yet his spectacular visits to Paris, Hendaye, and Florence a few weeks ago appear to to have achieved little.

Fifth Column and Threats

Herr Hitler has therefore been compelled to summon the Spanish and Italian statesmen to Germany where the atmosphere is more congenial to his methods.

The German technique, according to reliable reports here, has been to combine the presence of German Fifth Columnists in Spain and threats of German invasion, with offers to support the Franco regime in any drastic action needed to maintain its control within Spain. Renewal of a promise to give Gibraltar and part of French Morocco to Spain is reported.

As for Italy, it is certain that country cannot expect any other than a conqueror's terms from Germany, especially after the Greek war.

This considerably lightens Herr Hitler's task in negotiations with the Vichy Government, since it is assumable that the Duce's demand from France of its former possessions, Nice, Corsica, and Sardinia will receive scant consideration.

Prelude to Military Action

But if Herr Hitler is to win this diplomatic struggle which is a prelude to comprehensive military action, he must depend upon satisfying his victims, if only temporarily, and by promises he never intends honoring.

His greatest problem is how to win the consent of Spain, France, and Italy without driving the increasingly suspicious French Colonies into open opposition to M. Laval—a development which would lead to failure to secure the French fleet and other French naval bases for the coming campaign.

Germany has hitherto watched the Greek struggle with almost disdainful detachment, as if waiting for Italy to beg for aid before doing anything. But last weeks' Innsbruck meeting of Gen. Field Marshal Wilhelm Keitel, Head of the Supreme Command of the German Armed Forces and Marshal Pietro Badoglio, Italian Chief of Staff, is interpreted here as a prelude to such help.

This, it is clear, could be given most effectively for Italy and is in line with the Reich's general war plans in the Mediterranean through help from German military forces now in Rumania.

Violation of Sovereignty

Such action, however, involves violation of the sovereignty of either Yugoslavia or Bulgaria, or both. In the case of the former country it is significant that the German Propaganda Ministry should have played up the incident in which a member of the German minority in Serbia was killed, since such playing up in the past was almost invariably a prelude to Reich action against that country. As for Bulgaria, King Boris' hurried and secret week-end visit to Berlin—certainly on Herr Hitler's "invitation"—suggests new German developments there.

Duce disillusions Italy on short war: Page 2.

Pressure on Bulgaria to allow German troops to cross to Greece seen by press.

BUDAPEST, Nov. 19 (AP)—Hungary's Premier and Foreign Minister, Count Paul Teleki and Count Stefan Csaky, will go to Vienna tomorrow to confer with the German Foreign Minister, Joachim von Ribbentrop, and the Italian Foreign Minister, Count Galeazzo Ciano, it was officially announced today.

BUCHAREST, Rumania, Nov. 19 (AP)—Premier Gen. Ion Antonescu was reported unofficially yesterday to have arranged to leave Friday for Germany to confer with Adolf Hitler. General Antonescu returned yesterday from Rome, where he talked with Premier Mussolini.

SOFIA, Bulgaria, Nov. 19 (AP)—King Boris, back in his palace after a secret meeting with Adolf Hitler, conferred with his Prime Minister and Foreign Minister today, presumably over Bulgaria's role in the Rome-Berlin "new order" for Europe.

Resignation of the present Government, headed by Prime Minister Bogdan Philoff, following new concessions to Germany, and a Nazi request for passage of German troops through Bulgaria to Greece were among the possibilities discussed in political circles as an aftermath of the King's visit to Germany Sunday.

Political circles here shied away from the opinion widely expressed in other Balkan capitals that Bulgaria itself may be preparing demands on Greece for territory in Thrace which would give the Bulgars their long-desired outlet to the Aegean Sea.

Some observers said the public was so thoroughly opposed to war that an ultimatum to Greece might cause serious internal disorders. On the other hand, it was believed that Bulgaria, especially if a new government were formed, might accede to any German request for passage of troops.

Anti-Semitic Measure

It is believed that the present Sofia Government may resign after the passage today or tomorrow of a new anti-Semitic bill, agitation for which has puzzled the tolerant Bulgarian public. The new government would be presumed to be flatly pro-Axis.

[In Bucharest, observers noted Berlin dispatches to the Rumanian press hinting at "a final reorganization of all Southeast Europe" and "a great military offensive against Greece, Egypt, and Africa by Germany and Italy."]

Before calling in Prime Minister Philoff this morning, King Boris received Foreign Minister Ivan Popoff. Bulgarians did not learn the subject of their talk.

The press has revived discussion of Bulgarian claims for an outlet to the Aegean Sea, apparently in expectation of the backing of "friends."

Drawing attention anew to Bulgaria's territorial aspirations, the press assured the public yesterday that the Aegean question soon would have a "peaceful, satisfactory" answer. But it did not tell how his might be achieved.

May Wait Longer

"If our friends advise us to wait longer, we will obey them because we are convinced no fruit should be picked until it is ripe," declared Deputy Sotir Yaneff in the newspaper Douma.

"But we must continue to think and work for the cause of a real just peace."

Need Turks' Aid

BERN SWITZERLAND, Nov. 19 (AP)—Diplomatic sources asserted today that a German-Bulgarian drive toward the Aegean Sea and Salonika in Greece "may be effected at any hour."

A Greek spokesman declared that his country's High Command had taken all necessary steps to meet such an attack on Greece's flank in Macedonia.

Foreign military observers here expressed belief that the Greeks could not hope to defend the narrow panhandle of Macedonia and Thrace, along the Aegean Sea, unless Turkey comes to their aid, but might try to hold the city of Salonika.

Axis Parade?

ROME, Nov. 19 (AP)—Italian sources asserted today that Bulgaria and Rumania would join in forthcoming war moves by Germany and Italy.

Spain's decision, these sources added, will become known after Ramon Serrano Suñer, Spanish Foreign Minister, returns to Madrid, following his conversations with Adolf Hitler yesterday.

Hitler knocks at Bulgaria's door: Page 5.

1,000 Air Engines a Month On Way at Motor Plant

NEW YORK, Nov. 19 (AP)—Engines designed specifically for use in swift interceptor pursuit planes are expetced to be rolling off the production line of an Indianapolis factory at the rate of 1,000 a month by November, 1941, the General Motors Corporation announced yesterday.

The statement on the output of its Allison division was the first made by the Corporation since the stepping up of production on the heels of a lesson taught by the European war—that the liquid-cooled engine apparently was dominating the fighting plane field.

The output of the Allison Company is doubly important to American defense because it manufactures the only engine of its type presently available for pursuit planes built here for the Army Air Corps and for Britain's Royal Air Force.

The interceptor pursuit is the type of plane being used by the R. A. F. in fending off air assaults in the battle of Britain.

Small Order Placed

The Allison engine, developed over a long period of years, has been adapted to three makes of pursuits—the bimotored Lockheed, the Bell "Airacobra," and the Curtiss P-40—and to the Bell "Airacuda," known as a bomber-destroyer.

Only a service order of 13 planes was placed by the Army for "Airacudas."

The three makes of pursuits currently represent the United States' bid for air superiority in the category of fast fighters. Until the Packard Motor Car Company, which is expected to manufacture a quantity of British-design liquid-cooled engines, and the Ford Motor Company, which is working on its own design, get into production, the Allison division of General Motors will bear the entire burden of pursuit plane "in-line" engine manufacture.

The Allison liquid-cooled engine makes a substantial contribution to an airplane's speed because with its cylinders in line, like those of an automobile, it affords greater possibilities for streamlining than the better-known, star-shaped radial engine.

All the German and British pursuits are powered with this type of engine. For the last decade the United States has lagged behind other world powers in the manufacture of in-line airplane engines, largely because air-cooled radials were lighter for horsepower, easier to cool and easier to service.

Increase in Production

The General Motors announcement divulged that 286 Allisons were manufactured in October as against 223 in September and only 73 in July and 65 in August. Some parts of the engine are made by the Corporation's Cadillac unit.

For months the production of planes designed to take the Allison has exceeded the supply of engines. The Allison output now is expected to creep up to the scheduled airplane output.

C. E. Wilson, General Motors Acting President, said a total of 13,000 men would be employed in manufacturing Allisons when full production was attained.

Equipped with Allison engines, the Lockheed interceptor has a top speed of slightly more than 400 miles an hour. The single-engine bell, of a novel design which places the engine behind the pilot and gives him a greater field of fire with a cannon and as many as eight machine guns, can achieve about 390 miles an hour, and the Curtiss about 370.

AP Chief Lauds Foreign Staff

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 19 (AP)—Tribute to Associated Press men in foreign service was paid yesterday by Kent Cooper, general manager of the co-operative news gathering organization, in a talk at the AP Managing Editors' national meeting.

News men covering the war in Europe are "under the greatest strain" in the history of reporting, Mr. Cooper told the editors, remarking that the AP foreign staff was composed of "stout men."

The general manager said the AP was doing everything possible for the comfort of its men in Europe, that the assignments of the foreign staff were dangerous at all times but that every member had acquitted himself well.

Barry Bingham, publisher of the Louisville Courier-Journal and Times, welcomed the editors and expressed the hope they would enjoy "real Kentucky hospitality."

Byron Price, executive news editor of the Associated Press, discussed the news report with the editors.

Mr. Cooper told of the difficulties caused by censorship in Europe and the frequent demoralization of transportation and transmission facilities by air raids.

World War Aviation in Miniature

Rudy Arnold

War Plane Model Collector

Alan F. Kitchel, Jr., shows his unusual collection of models of airplanes used in the various armed forces in the World War. The front row contains his favorite models, planes used by Canada's Air Marshal William Bishop, Capt. "Eddie" Rickenbacker's "Spad," Baron Manfred von Richthofen's Fokker and Guynemer's Nieuport. In back are planes of other types.

Pan-American Airways Plans Extension

By the Aviation Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

News in Aviation

So that it may augment the American aerial strands of commerce with the Eastern Hemisphere, Pan American Airways over the week-end filed an application with the Civil Aeronautics Authority for permission to extend its trans Pacific service from Manila to Singapore.

The move followed by only a few weeks a request by P. A. A. to the CAA for permission to inaugurate a new route to Europe through the Equatorial zone from Trinidad, B. W. I., across the South Atlantic to Portuguese Guinet on the west coast of Africa. The route would then follow the African coast up to Lisbon.

Granting of the newest application by the CAA would mean that there would be a direct air service from the United States to Singapore, which is the great trading center of the Far East. Favorable action on the African application would provide Pan American Airways with virtual world-wide operations.

The proposed new Pan American service to the Far East would make an aerial junction of Manila. The flight from Manila to Singapore would be direct over the China Sea, a jump of about 1,500 miles, according to the announcement of Juan T. Trippe, President of Pan American. The Singapore service would start as soon as the CAA gave its permission, Mr. Trippe said. Flights would be made alternately each week from Manila to Hong Kong and Singapore.

'Air University'

What is claimed to be one of the first "air universities" for the training of students in technical aircraft work is now in process if inauguration in Miami, Fla., for the Embry-Riddle School of Aviation. The school, which claims a spectacular growth in two years of operations during which it supervised all government civilian pilot training programs in the Miami area, expects to train a maximum of 1,500 aircraft technical students by Jan. 31, 1941. Immediate installation of $100,000 of aircraft equipment is now in process and the first class is scheduled to start training at the end of the month. The school will be housed in a large uncompleted boomtime hotel structure.

Collier Award

Presentation of the Collier Trophy to the airlines of the United States for their high record of safety in air travel was announced last Friday on behalf of the board of directors of the National Aeronautic Association.

The Collier Trophy, which is awarded annually for outstanding service to aviation, was announced by special committee of prominent members of the aviation industry. The committee works in conjunction with the National Aeronautic Association, which administers the Collier award. President Roosevelt will make the award in person at the White House early in December.

Sub-Contractors

The national defense program in aviation has spotlighted the role of sub-contractors—manufacturers of the numerous "gadgets" that airplanes require. Sub-contracting gives the major aircraft manufacturers more time to concentrate on assembly, which like automobile manufacture, is their great role.

One of the most unusual of subcontractors is the Airesearch Manufacturing Company of Glendale, Calif., scarcely over a year old, makers of a complete line of engine oil coolers, intercoolers, aftercoolers, liquid cooled radiators and cabin pressure and temperature devices. The special province of Airesearch was created by the recent advances in super-power engines and sub-stratosphere flight. These fields have given rise to new research problems in temperature and pressure control of both air and liquids.

Airesearch has such testing facilities as a wind tunnel capable of a velocity of 230 miles an hour; heat exchangers of great capacity; mixing chambers for large volumes of air; a flash steam plant; a dry ice super-cold cabinet; and various duct sections for the study of flight conditions and performance of heat transfer products.

Army and Navy Cook Huge Feasts, 64,500 Turkeys for Thanksgiving

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19 (AP)—The Army and Navy are cooking the biggest Thanksgiving dinner since the mammoth meals they served in the years just after the World War.

The reason? They're feeding more men than at any time in two decades.

Something like 64,500 turkeys (of 15 pounds each), 111 tons of cranberry sauce, and 73 tons of dressing will go into Thursday's feast.

After totaling the gobblers for gobs and dressing for doughboys, officials said those figures on the main course told less than half of the story.

They outlined typical service menus as follows:

Army—Oyster soup, celery and olives, roast turkey with chestnut dressing and cranberry sauce, baked ham and candied sweet potatoes, mashed potatoes and giblet gravy, string beans, cauliflower, stuffed tomatoes, combination salad, mince pie, plum pudding, pumpkin pie, ice cream and cake, candy and nuts, and beverage.

The men can have all varieties of the desserts if they want them, but officers count on most bogging down after two, or so.

Navy—Cream of tomato soup, olives, celery, pickles and almonds, roast young turkey with chestnut stuffing, giblet gravy, cranberry sauce, baked spiced ham, candied sweet potatoes, asparagus tips with drawn butter, nuts and raisins, mixed candies, fruits, ice cream and fruit cake, crackers, cheese, and beverage.

By Thanksgiving, the number of men in the armed services will total about 675,000—500,000 in the Army and 175,000 in the Navy.

The vanguard of selective service trainees will eat the holiday meal at the Army reception centers, getting the same fare as the regulars.

Armored Power Shown by Army

FORT KNOX, Ky., Nov. 19 (AP)—Using live ammunition, the Army demonstrated publicly for the first time yesterday the striking power of its new armored force with a simulated attack by 70 tanks supported by the fire of several hundred machine guns.

Bullets glanced harmlessly off the tanks' steel sides as the newest model 12-ton light tanks charged a purported enemy hillside position on a noisy, smoke covered battlefield. Close overhead roared attack and observation planes.

The tanks charged forward through the actual fire of their own ground troops in a style which officers said was used in the European war.

Duce Admits His Weakness, British View

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Nov. 19—London is inclined to look at Premier Mussolini's forensics of yesterday as an admission of two things:

The first is Italy's dependence on its Axis partner.

The second is that the bogging-down of the Greek campaign is sufficiently embarrassing to Italy to require a ducian pep talk for home consumption.

The Greek campaign, it is maintained, has even caused Il Duce's dream of the Balkans as a sphere of influence to fade ignominously.

The Time to Strike

His speech, according to the man-in-the-street here, indicates that the time has arrived for Britain to strike at Italy with the fullest power. This speech was that of a man trying to "smooth away the deepening lines of worry on the brows of an anxious and unhappy people."

His posing as a man of peace, especially the necessity of his return to the origins of the present struggle so as to prove Italy's innocence in the matter of war is interpreted as Il Duce's realization that the Italians are dissatisfied with developments. His references to the need for watching and fighting pacifism suggested uncertainty as to Italian morale at home.

Capacity to Fight

Premier Mussolini's statement that he had "asked for" Reichsführer Hitler's permission to participate in the action against Britain is duly noted in authoritative quarters here, as well as reliable reports that Turkey, Syria, Egypt, and even Spain, now entertain grave doubts as to Italy's desire or capacity to carry on the war for more than a few months.

Premier Mussolini's false claims of having discovered in France documents proving that the Greeks had agreed to lend Britain naval bases is lame and unoriginal, reminiscent of the German claim in Norway.

But while realizing the vulnerability of Italy and the need to render that nation ineffective as soon as possible, authoritative circles here also do not hesitate to emphasize the extent of British world commitments, particularly throughout the whole Mediterranean which necessitate Britain's being prepared to meet a grand-scale German attack anywhere along the shores of that sea.

Britain's Denial

LONDON, Nov. 19 (AP)—Premier Mussolini's assertion that Greece offered Britain the use of its air and naval bases as long ago as last May was denied in official British quarters.

British authorities said Il Duce's speech at Rome evidently was intended for home consumption, the main purpose being to counteract uneasiness arising from the setbacks suffered in the Greek campaign.

Russia to Cease Payments On Old Debt to England

NEW YORK, Nov. 19 (AP)—The official German Radio heard by NBC yesterday said that Soviet Russia had decided to cease its interest payments to Great Britain on the loan of £180,000,000 said to have been granted to Imperial Russia years ago.

The Russian decision, it was added, was a reprisal for the "freezing" of Baltic credits in Britain when Russia absorbed those countries.

Duce Disillusions Italy On Hopes of Short War

By Saville R. Davis

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Nov. 19—The Italian people are today assimilating some hard and unexpected facts set forth by Premier Mussolini in his vigorous speech at the Palazzo Venezia.

For the first time the Italians have been officially told that the Axis alliance does not mean a short and pleasant road to victory.

They have been told, in a word, that they face what may be a long war. In Il Duce's deliberately blunt and dissillusioning words of yesterday, the war has "scarcely begun."

Instead of an Italian version of a Blitzkrieg, the Italians have been told to prepare for a Greek conflict in which "it matters little whether it lasts for two months or twelve."

Silent on British Claims

Significantly Signor Mussolini said he would make no effort to refute British propaganda regarding Italy's difficult military situation in Albania. He knew that there is scarcely an Italian unacquainted with the facts. The only thing that matters, Il Duce indicated, is that Italy intends to win in the end and believes it has the means to do so.

Only "certain revisionist claims" will be pressed on France. Premier Mussolini's use of this qualified phrase without specifying any particular claims prepares the people for a French settlement, now or later, in which a relatively modest series of Italian caims might be honored.

Finally certain Italians who are pacifistically inclined or who are opposed to certain phases of the war, such as the Greek conflict, are to be disciplined by the Fascist Party "with increasing and implacable rigor."

Domestic Implications

The speech was far more significant for these domestic implications than for any relation to events abroad.

Signor Mussolini candidly indicated that he was aware that important elements of the Italian people had not been adequately prepared for the transition from the prospect of a short and glorious war to the prospect of a long and gruelling conflict. His almost brutal statement that the Greek campaign might take 12 months—a period surely much longer than the General Staff intends to take now that it is approaching the war with seriousness—was deliberately designed to act as a dash of cold water in the face.

Furthermore, the Italian people are to understand that henceforth, with the transition to a more realistic approach to the war, national discipline will be strictly enforced.

Hits at Slackers

This last is perhaps the most interesting aspect of Il Duce's speech. At four separate points in his text Premier Mussolini referred to persons classed in common American parlance as slackers. He ironically cited "certain unrealistic Italian pacifists" who would be surprised, he said, at the hatred Greeks bear Italy.

Again he scorned those persons, presumably both at home and abroad, who "conveniently practice strategy with pins and maps" and who falsely pretend that the Greek terrain is suitable for a lightning war. Further on he said that the Fascist Party must free the country from the "remaining small bourgeois rubbish."

Finally he cited a "certain pacifism, both abnormal and unpatriotic in origin" in Italy which must be "attentively and vigilantly fought."

Whatever the effect of the speech abroad, it cannot be denied that this is strong language relative to the situation at home. There has been no review of the problem of Italian morale in wartime more comprehensive than this by Il Duce himself.

Confident of His Ability

The frankness with which he discussed the problem is measured in his confidence of his ability to deal with it at the present time. Not by accident did he choose Fascist Party leaders for his immediate audience. The Party is the Pretorian Guard, handpicked, reliable, and zealous. Immediately before Italy's entrance into war it was similarly ordered to take charge of the question of public sentiment. It did so tolerably well.

Today at the point officially chosen for the transition into a realistic approach to the war, with the people facing sacrifices which Il Duce said may be substantially heavier than at present, he again charged the Fascist Party with the task of safeguarding the "moral health" of the people.

The Party has been relaxing in this respect since June 10 and "now no more!" It must "strenuously take up the battle on the home front," he said.

Past experience indicates that there is no question as to the successful outcome of this domestic battle under existing conditions. There is extraordinary freedom of speech in Italy. But the tools with which the totalitarian state is equipped are still entirely adequate today to ensure that whatever is said privately, there is only one voice on public policy.

The anniversary of the sanctions imposed on Italy is the logical time for comments on the belt-tightening campaign. On the streets appeared posters whose most striking message was the excerpt from Il Duce's speech when the sanctions were applied, doubly applicable today: "The party and the regime count on you for your understanding, your patience, your tenacity, and above all your spirit of ardent patriotism which beats in the heart of all Italian women."

The Fascist Party not only counts on this attitude, but is prepared to enforce it in all matters concerning outward co-operation with the Government.

Opposition Urged To 'Appeasement'

NEW YORK, Nov. 19 (AP)—William Allen White, Chairman of the Committee to Defend America by Aiding the Allies, said Nov. 16 that "appeasement today is treason to democracy" and "our greatest danger."

"A stalemate peace would leave Hitler in charge of Europe and would give him an opportunity to build a great navy," said the Kansas editor and writer at a press conference.

"He will not bomb New York," Mr. White continued. "But if his ideas should take hold in South America, you can see what would happen then. We could not cross the equator with our ships to uphold the Monroe Doctrine."

Mr. White said the job of his Committee for the next few months would be to oppose appeasement and continue aid to the Allies.

"The best way to arm Great Britain is to arm ourselves and give her half," Mr. White said. "Great Britain cannot get any more out of us until we get more tanks, planes, guns and ships off the assembly line."

The phrase "short of war" used in connection with aid to Britain, had changed, Mr. White said, in his opinion, to "short of a declaration of war, or sending troops abroad."

Technical Training Called Bottleneck

NEW YORK, Nov. 19 (AP)—Dr. James D. Mooney, Vice-President of the General Motors Corporation, asserted that the technical training of personnel was "the principal bottleneck in the national defense program."

"Modern warfare is an intricate engineering problem in which the proponents of war utilize highly advanced technical knowledge for destroying property on a mass production basis," Dr. Mooney said. "This country, so far, hasn't the slightest conception of how important this training problem is going to be."

He spoke at the annual alumni exercises of the University's School of Education.

Intimate Message from Atlantic City

C. I. O., Back at Scene of Split With A. F. of L., Finds Original Differences Largely Gone but Rift Evidently as Wide as Ever

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Five years ago in this convention hall nine unions broke away from the American Federation of Labor on the issue of industrial organization and founded what later became the Congress of Industrial Organizations. It is interesting to contrast the points of agreement and disagreement between the two big labor groups today as they meet in simultaneous annual conventions, the A. F. of L. in New Orleans while the Administration at Washington seeks to make peace between them.

The original issue has largely disappeared. Industrial unionism vindicated itself from the labor standpoint by the remarkable success in organizing mass production industries like steel, autos, rubber, glass and the like. The Federation could not ignore such victories and adopted industrial tactics of its own, while the C. I. O., on the other hand, has in some cases raided craft unions. On this point therefore little separates the two groups.

Contrasting the annual report of John L. Lewis, however, with the report of William Green certain differences stand out. They are not all matters of labor tactics. For example the Federation offers audited figures right at the start of a 4,247,443 dues-paying membership, while the C. I. O. gives no membership figures at all. Some years ago it claimed 4,000,000. The Federation is more decentralized than the C. I. O. Mr. Green is like a medieval king surrounded by powerful feudal barons. He has little power to discipline recalcitrant unions. The C. I. O. is highly centralized on the other hand, and for five years has been dominated by one man, Mr. Lewis. Whether his successor will be able to continue such control remains to be seen.

C. I. O. More Militant

The C. I. O. unions, built round the core of the powerful United Mine Workers, have been younger, livelier, more aggressive, more militant but at the same time less stable and less experienced than the old established Federation groups. The latter have the advantage of slow growth and better discipline. At the same time they have suffered in turn from the growth in some jurisdictions of vested interests, an "aristocracy" of high-paid labor, and the infiltration of racketeer elements which officials are now trying to extirpate.

The dynamic C. I. O. has suffered the difficulty of attracting protest groups ranging from moderate leftwingers in some cases, to outright Communists.

A major difference between the two has been in their approach to politics. The traditional Federation position, is to align itself with no party, but to reward friends and punish enemies as individuals. Often its political approach has seemed to be based on parochial domestic issues of individual trade unions.

The C. I. O. on the other hand, from the outset, has been politically hyper-sensitive, and has approached social-economic problems more like the politically organized labor movements of the Old World. Mr. Lewis threw full support to Mr. Roosevelt in 1936, and attempted to withdraw this support and transfer it to Wendell L. Willkie in the election just over. He accepted Mr. Roosevelt's re-election as a vote of no confidence in himself.

What part organized labor will play in future presidential elections remains a question.

Another Point of Difference

The C. I. O. is vitally concerned in one matter that is of less moment to the Federation—the award of defense contracts to alleged violators of the Wagner Act. The present C. I. O. report denounces the Administration for such awards while the Federation barely mentions it.

The reason is obvious. Mr. Lewis cites as the C. I. O.'s four major drives: the effort to organize Ford, Bethlehem Steel, the aviation industry, and the Pacific Coast woodworkers. The first three of these rank in the forefront of defense contract recipients, two of them have been enmeshed in NLRB actions.

Efforts now to merge C. I. O. and A. F. of L. in a unified labor movement to banish jurisdictional disputes must take into account this present difference of interest.

On many subjects, both labor wings are strongly agreed, notably on the fight to retain the 40-hour week and overtime pay.

Both vigorously denounce proposals to sacrifice these hard-won gains. In any event an analysis of the speech of Alfred P. Sloane, Jr., of General Motors, before the Academy of Political Science last week, indicates that, for a time at least, this issue may not become acute. Mr. Sloan backed the general policy of keeping the five-day week until "the slack of employment has been taken up and the increasing speed of industry has been utilized to the fullest practical extent."

Both Mr. Green and Mr. Lewis probably would agree that that time is a good way off. Mr. Sloan would then go to a six-day week, canceling overtime during the emergency. That is a big problem for the future, but neither labor faction now shows any desire to cross the bridge until it comes to it.

Richard L. Strout

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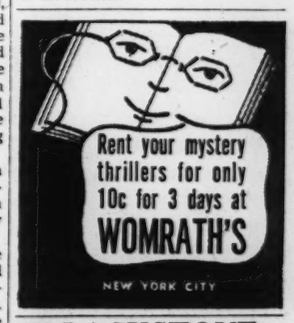

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Congress Yearns for Home —But Obstacles Interfere

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19—Whatever Congress does about adjournment—and it is plain to see that it is eager to go home—the way was prepared today for the passage of the Ramspeck civil service bill, needed to make sure that thousands of new Government workers are hired by merit and not by patronage.

The full influence of the Administration's legislative leaders was put behind the adjournment resolution, introduced in the House by Democratic leader John W. McCormack (D) Representative from Massachusetts, but obstacles to immediate action developed at once.

The Senate provided the first setback to prompt adjournment when Senator Carl A. Hatch (D) of New Mexico moved to bring up the Logan-Walter bill which would grant judicial review to the orders of Federal regulatory agencies.

Although Senator William H. King (D) of Utah, the Senate's newly elected President pro tempore, ruled that Senator Hatch could move consideration of the measure, a parliamentary tangle forced him to withdraw it until all business on the calendar had been cleared. This procedure may leave Senator Hatch holding his motion in his lap while the congressional majority votes adjournment and walks out for a year-end vacation.

Report Approved

The Senate then, without discussion, approved the conference report on the civil service bill and House approval is expected to be quickly forthcoming since all controversial features were eliminated in conference Nov. 18. The measure will apply merit standards to about 200,000 Federal workers in positions heretofore outside civil service requirements.

House Minority Leader Joseph W. Martin, Jr., (R) from Massachusetts, declared that Republican Representatives were lined up solidly against adjournment and would require a roll-call vote if Democratic forces expect to get Congress out of Washington.

Speaker Sam Rayburn (D) of Texas, following a conference at the White House, indicated his own confidence by announcing that he was already packed and would be ready to leave Thursday night.

Meanwhile Senator Robert F. Wagner (D) of New York introduced legislation which would exempt from the Social Security Act all public employees already covered by state, county or municipal pension plans.

Wider Program

The amendment, Senator Wagner said, was introduced to meet objections that these local pension plans would be nullified by the Social Security Act. He also announced he would advance at the next session of Congress a bill which would take in an additional 10,000,000 persons under the old-age and survivors insurance program and an additional 5,000,000 workers under the unemployment insurance.

Senator Harry F. Byrd, (D) of Virginia, introduced a resolution calling for an investigation of the defense program. He failed in an attempt to secure immediate consideration of his proposal when the Democratic Majority Leader succeeded in having it tabled. Unanimous consent would have been required to bring it up. It will, however, come up later, even if deferred until next January, when it seems certain that Congress will apply considerable scrutiny to all defense expenditures.

Senator Hatch's advocacy of the Logan-Walter bill at this time came as something of a surprise as did his claim that he had gained President Roosevelt's indorsement of its general objectives. He was in conference with the President at the White House in the morning and while opponents of the bill have argued that it is certain to receive executive veto, the New Mexico Senator declared that Mr. Roosevelt's objections extended only to "form and details" of the measure.

Senate Duty Cited

"Our duty is one duty, the President's is another," Senator Hatch said in offering his motion.

"Regardless of its disposition in the White House, the Senate's duty is to vote on the bill one way or the other," Senator Hatch contended.

In the House, as members marked time until they could vote on the Ramspeck bill and the adjournment resolution, Representative John Taber (R) of New York read a letter which he said had been sent out by the Zanesville, Ohio, Work Projects Administration office, which asserted that applicants for supervisory positions were required to give a "statement of political policy."

Mr. Taber contended that WPA irregularity is increasing rather than diminishing.

'Soldier' Officers For Canadian Army

OTTAWA, Nov. 19 (CP)—In the future every officer in the Canadian Army, active and reserve, must pass through the ranks before winning his commission, Defense Minister Col. James L. Ralston announced in the House of Commons, Nov. 15, in a review of Canada's military activities.

This decision brings Canadian practice into line with the present practice in the British Army.

Soon to depart for England where he will consult with British war leaders the Minister said the Canadian Government was working on a program in conjunction with the United Kingdom and the other Dominions.

For 1941 the Minister predicted operations of the Empire land forces would remain largely defensive while the Navy and Air Force continued to apply pressure to the enemy's economic life.

During this period the Empire must build up strength against the day when all arms and services would take the offensive. The next move of the enemy, he said, might be to attain dominance in the Eastern Mediterranean, drive the British from Egypt and Palestine and secure oil supplies from Iraq.

Norwegian Seamen Training in Canada

AN EAST COAST CANADIAN PORT, Nov. 19 (CP)—A group of several hundred Norwegian officers and sailors has been training at this port for several months.

While all expenses have been undertaken by the Norwegian Government, assistance from the Dominion wherever possible has been given. The men wear uniforms similar to those of the Royal Canadian Navy with a Norwegian flag on the left breasts and identification also on their hatbands.

A large shore station has been established here to train the Norwegians, recruited in the main from the crews of Norwegian vessels engaged before the war in the whaling industry in the Antarctic.

Jobs Await Salesmen Who Lost in Elections

ST. LOUIS, Mo. (AP)—The unlucky politician is not the forgotten man after all.

Proof comes from the following advertisement in the classified section of the Post-Dispatch:

"One of our salesmen lost a race in an election; he had lots of friends and acquaintances which made him an ideal salesman for our product. This man opened our eyes. We are looking for more unsuccessful political candidates in the last election. Are you one?"

Mail Ballots Prove Power In Northwest

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash.—A ballot tangle which only the State Supreme Court may finally decide now complicates the close fought race of Seattle's Mayor Arthur B. Langlie and former United States Senator C. C. Dill for the governorship.

Mr. Dill's managers challenge all straight Democratic ballots on which the voter also stamped an x opposite Mayor Langlie's name in the Republican column.

The King County Election Board here, finding that "there is merit" in the challenge, has asked Attorney General Smith Troy for a ruling on the contested ballots.

Mr. Langlie's lead stood at slightly more than 5,000 as checkers neared the end of the count of the State's more than 25,000 absentee ballots.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OLYMPIA, Wash.—A relative newcomer in political procedure, the absentee ballot has taken over the center of the stage in the recent election in this State. A week after the presidential election was in the past tense, attention of the electorate here was focused on the counting of the 25,000 absentee ballots which was to determine whether their new Governor would be Arthur B. Langlie (R) or Clarence C. Dill (D).

It was the largest absentee balloting that has ever taken place here. Campaigners for both candidates for Governor did intensive work in "getting out" this vote. Hospitals were canvassed for voters and homes for those not able to go to the polls. Cards were sent to soldiers in the camps, commercial travelers were urged to send in their requests for ballots, and every possible absentee from students to campers was contacted.

The law provides that each voter shall in his own handwriting apply for an absentee ballot. He must mail it before midnight on the night of election. A week is allowed before the count begins. While it takes only four days for mail to come from most parts of the States, citizens in the Canal Zone and parts of Alaska cannot make it in less than a week. Because of the airmail connection with Alaska, voters as far off as Nome, might make it in time by making right connections. There was heavy absentee voting this year from soldiers in Anchorage and Kodiak Islands.

Since this measure to allow absent voters the privilege of voting was first effective in this State as early as 1915 it has been amended on several occasions and always on the side of liberalizing it. At first it applied only to general elections, it was next extended to county precincts and is now applied to any election. Such voters were formerly required to appear in person and is now extended to those physically unable to appear. Reasons for absence have been made lenient until now simple absence entitles one to use this method of voting.

Nationally the privilege of absentee voting was first extended to soldiers during the Civil War and was repeated in both the Spanish-American and the World War. Individual States were slower in taking up the practice and even now few States have as liberal a version of this right as Washington. Thirty-six states now extend the privilege in varying degrees.

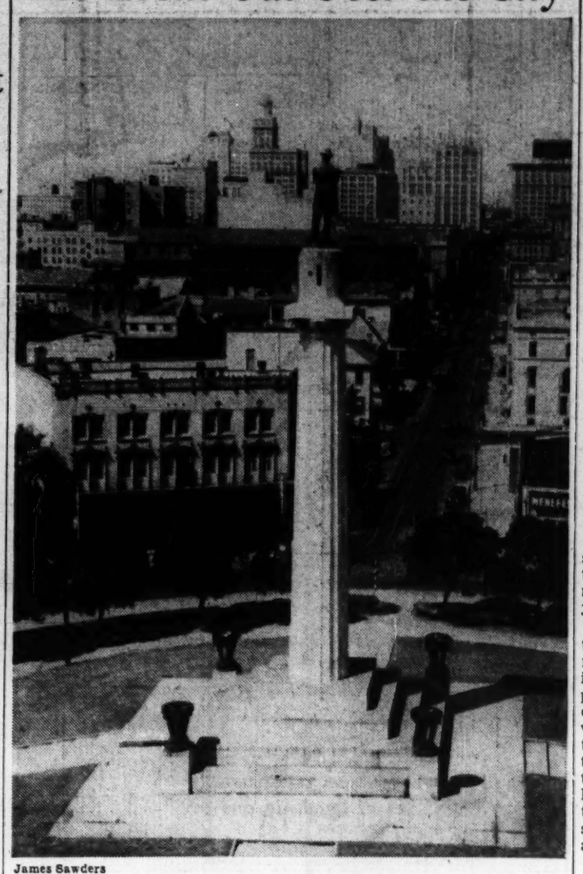
In a close election like the recent one in this State, the whole matter of handling and counting the vote was closely guarded by sheriffs and by checkers from both political parties.

Tin Pan Alley Vanishes After Many Removals

NEW YORK, Nov. 19 (AP)—They may still write melodies about Tin Pan Alley, but there's no such landmark in New York any more.

Once located by unofficial Broadway historians as the neighborhood surrounding the Strand Theater in mid-town, Tin Pan Alley moved so often that sightseeing bus owners admit now they don't know where it is and voted to drop it from their itinerary.

Lee Looks Out Over the City



James Sawders

Lee's Circle, New Orleans

Who said New Orleans was flat! Here is quite a hill and you wouldn't care to run backward up the street in front of it.

New Orleans Spring Fiesta This Year to Run Two Weeks

Tourabouts

By Leavitt F. Morris

Travel Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

When it comes to making a success out of festivals New Orleans with its famous Mardi Gras and Spring Fiesta has few peers and tourists visiting this famous old city during the winter months are going to find bigger and better programs designed especially for their enjoyment.

For example, the 1941 Spring Fiesta—with cotton as its theme—has been lengthened from one week to a two weeks' attraction, with the opening date set for Sunday, March 16.

Tours of the French quarter, of homes in St. Tammany parish, of gardens and of the city's outstanding examples of southern homes will be among the major features of the program. The St. Tammany tour will be a day long event and will include a barbecue.

On March 28, an old-time Show Boat party will be held on the Mississippi River. The entertainment will consist of that which typifies the historical show boat.

The New Orleans Garden Society will sponsor the Fiesta Garden Tours planned to be held four times during the Fiesta.

Outstanding among the 1941 events will be the Audubon tour to St. Francisville, a trip which will take in four plantation homes, a sugar refinery, a visit to the state capitol and a luncheon. This tour has been set aside for March 30.

Commander Buffet

In tune with the times and in keeping with American traditions, the Hotel Commander in Harvard Square, Cambridge, Mass., has inaugurated a series of Sunday Evening Buffet Suppers with the emphasis on the early American or Colonial. These suppers served by chefs feature hot and cold dishes which in the 1870's graced the table of President George Washington. Roast turkey, baked Virginia ham, southern beaten biscuits, spiced peaches and pickles, fruits from the orchard, hot mince pie, squash pie, sweet potato pie, apple pie, (these latter two were Washington's favorites) and in addition Washington pie. Served in the main dining room and Drum Grill with their pleasing colonial atmosphere and a musical background by Muzak, these Buffets offer a different, informal and inexpensive way of entertainment.

New Low Fares

Effective today the Clyde-Mallory Lines, operators of the cruiseway route to the south, are offering new minimum fares to Miami, Charleston and Jacksonville. The fares will include transportation, meals, and stateroom accommodations. All-expense vacations to southern resorts also will be offered at new and lower rates. Nine, 10, and 13 days in length, these specially-planned winter trips include holidays at St. Augustine, Miami Beach, Miami and Havana, and Sea Island Beach.

Unique Hotel

A new and unique hotel is fast nearing completion on the beach at San Juan, capital of Puerto Rico. The hotel is a faithful reproduction of the upper decking of the French liner Normandie. The terraces are laid out in sweeping modernistic curves to represent the sun and play decks of the Normandie and the upper structure is composed of apartments designed to represent staterooms. It is six stories high with four penthouses overlooking historic San Geronimo and Escambron fortresses. Its name, of course, is the Hotel Normandie.

Streamliners Named

The Southern Railway System has chosen "The Southerner" and "The Tennesseean" as the names for its two new streamline de luxe coach trains, which are scheduled to be placed in service between New York and New Orleans and Washington and Memphis early in 1941. The purchase of six Diesel electric locomotives and 42 coaches of the most advanced design and construction was announced last October. "The Southerner" will provide a new daily service each way between New York and New Orleans via Washington, Atlanta, Birmingham, Meridian and Hattiesburg, and the schedule will be substantially faster than those now in service.

English Teachers Weigh Defense Role

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Nov. 19—Educational theories or points of view will be deliberated as usual at the annual meeting of the National Council of Teachers of English here this week, but dominating the discussions will be the war emergency, and the place of education, particularly teachers of English, in this troubled situation.

As a matter of fact it is evident that these teachers, though not so much concerned with military affairs, are as realistic and as practical in their observations as a local draft board. As they gather for the opening session they chat about such things as "how are we to help the Nation meet the emotional strain of this crisis?" and "what can we do in the class room to produce a generation intellectually able to build more solidly when this is over."

Dr. E. A. Cross, of the State College of Education, Greeley, Colo., president of the Council, puts it this way: "We are face to face with a national crisis in which the schools must assume their share of the responsibility of preparing the nation for the fateful days that lie just beyond the horizon."

Dr. Cross first takes the position that the war in Europe is in effect our war, that it inevitably will influence our social, economic and political development profoundly, even though we escape military involvement. In fact, speculating as to the potentialities of the situation he feels that "when civilization wavers on the brink of collapse it is America that will have to come to the rescue with resources, with ideas, with ethical and moral convictions."

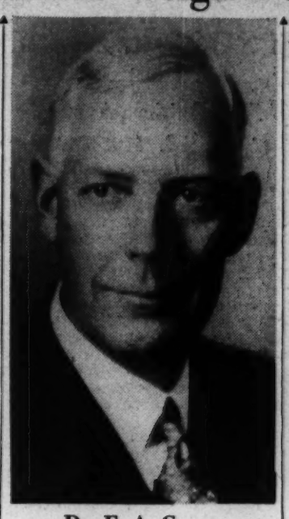
Severe Indictment

Dr. Cross is a little impatient with education for what it has done, or not done, for the Nation so far. He feels it has taken the Jeffersonian philosophy that all men are created equally, too literally, and thus has failed to take into account basic "mental" differences, a point on which he will find much disagreement, in and out of education.

At any rate he feels that "with universal education the most elaborate and the most expensive in the world, we are turning out glib, half-educated children, impatient of hard work, soft, lacking in respect for law or any kind of authority, passive absorbers of fifth grade, second hand, nickel-plated, smart, wisecracks of the radio and the movies."

This rather severe indictment is made though as a setting perhaps for Dr. Cross's more positive outline of the responsibilities and opportunities of the teacher to influence a happier condition.

"Our schools," he says, "must become a virile, positive force in this nation. Comfort, security, passivity, getting-by, being half-right, indifferent to law, careless concerning responsibilities . . . truth, morals . . . comics instead of books . . . all these things must go."



Dr. E. A. Cross
President of the National Council of Teachers of English

Specifically he says, "uneducated" teachers must go. And "real teachers with brains, education, personality, interest in children, character, vivacity, faith, loyalty, must be paid well to remain in the profession and bring up a generation of young people who will make and keep our country great."

Dr. Cross and others in this group, as might be expected, put emphasis on the ability to read as the foundation of education. And specifically along this line he suggests that schools organize on a two-track or three-track system and require English teachers to provide reading, writing, and speaking suited to the two or three educational levels.

But, says Dr. Cross, it is literary appreciation, the second phase of the English teacher's job, that is the most powerful agency the schools have at their command in the campaign "to turn the next generation of Americans away from the soft, cynical, and careless, toward disciplined citizenship."

Full Program Planned

And while this more timely topic occupies the limelight here, there is hovering around just outside, as at all such meetings, such technical controversies as that having to do with the so-called conservative or historical method of teaching English as against the progressive or analytical approach.

Among the scheduled speakers, for example, is Dr. C. C. Fries, of the University of Michigan, who, with many others, believes that English literature should be a matter chiefly of dates and places, and social, economic, and political conditions. On the other side is Dr. Ronald S. Crane, of the University of Chicago, who holds, with his chief, Dr. Robert M. Hutchins, that the approach should be that of an analysis of the thought processes of the authors.

Among the more widely known speakers on the program are: Dr. I. A. Richards, of Harvard and Cambridge; Walter Dill Scott, President-emeritus of Northwestern University; Dr. Franklyn B. Snyder, president, Northwestern; Dr. Mortimer J. Adler, University of Chicago and Paul Huchinson, Editor, Christian Century.

Hague to Retire? No Indeed!

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Nov. 19—Anybody with ideas about Mayor Frank Hague retiring from his long incumbency of this Hudson County center may write them off as unfounded. The New Deal generalissimo of the populous New Jersey flatlands will run for re-election, as usual, come the municipal plebiscite on May 20, and the authority for it is Frank Hague Eggers, Secretary to the Mayor.

Mr. Hague has headed this municipality seven times and considers his mayoralty continuance as a political certainty—according to Mr. Eggers, who affirmed the assertion in other state Democratic quarters that all talk of his uncle stepping down was so much "wishful thinking."

"He will run and he will serve," said Mr. Eggers.

The Jersey City Mayor, whose Hudson County Democratic organization is second to none among the big-city political machines in vote delivery efficiency, produced a considerably lesser plurality for the New Deal column this year, but nonetheless swept the State into that bracket again for President Roosevelt and seated Charles Edison as Governor. The Hague cohorts have been regularly proficient as a pro-Roosevelt legion in this normally Republican commonwealth ever since the 1932 Hoover debacle. To the Mayor's political lieutenants, all the current talk that "Hague is slipping" is just a further effort to "drive a wedge between Mr. Hague and Governor-Elect Edison" who are persistently reported as not seeing eye-to-eye politically.

This year's reduced vote total for the Democratic Ticket is regarded by the Mayor as a defection on the part of German-American and Italian-American citizens as a result of "opposition propaganda" against the Roosevelt foreign policy. Such an issue would hardly figure in the forthcoming city election, the Hague leaders believe, concurring with the Mayor's own view that he will again win the mayoral race "hands down."

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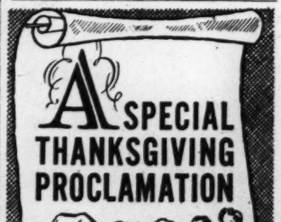

BY NEW YORK'S FRIENDLY HOTEL

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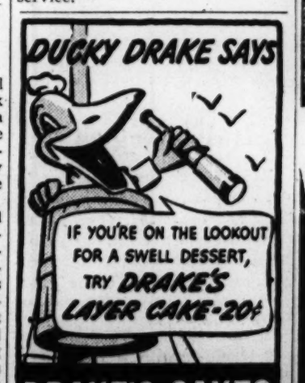


DRAKE'S CAKES
GUARANTEED FRESH

R. A. F. Bombs Oil Plant; London Escapes Attack

LONDON, Nov. 19 (AP)—British bombers attacked the German synthetic oil works at Leuna, near Leipzig, last night, an Air Ministry communiqué said today.

Several large fires were started, particularly in the northern portion of the target area, the communiqué said. All British planes returned safely, it added.

Nazi raids against Britain fell off sharply as storm winds howled, and London, which had four alarms, reported no bombings at all.

Liverpool was attacked, as were one section in the Midlands and some South Coast communities, but a communiqué declared "in all these areas damage was slight and the number of casualties small."

This morning a southwest wind had smoothed out the sea in the Strait of Dover, but a sea mist, heavy clouds, and rain cut visibility to a minimum.

Night alarms kept Londoners in their shelters, even though no bomb explosions were heard. The high wind drowned the sound of the raiders' motors, and only occasional bursts of antiaircraft fire were heard.

Raiders also were reported to have been over southwestern England, Wales and Northern Ireland.

10 Ships Claimed

BERLIN, Nov. 19 (AP)—Ten British merchant ships totaling 51,220 tons were sunk off England yesterday and last night—eight by submarines and two by dive bombers—the German High Command reported today.

In addition, a communiqué said, three other ships were damaged by bombs.

The High Command said the eight ships sunk by submarines were all armed merchant vessels.

One submarine was credited with sinking four totaling 23,880 tons, the other with sinking four, including two armed tankers, totaling 21,340 tons.

The High Command said two merchantmen of 3,000 tons each were sunk by bombs in attacks on convoys off the East Coast of England.

A communiqué described attacks by a "restricted number" of British planes on German territory last night as without effect.

During the night attacks on England, the communiqué said, "battle planes of the Italian Flying Corps attacked a city on the East Coast of England with good results."

The German air attacks yesterday were said to have been aimed at "war vital objectives" on London, England's South Coast and the Midlands. Hits were reported on harbors and industrial facilities in Southampton and armament works in the Midlands.

DNB, official German news agency, said German planes last night started new fires in attacks on industries at Birmingham and Coventry and harbor facilities at Liverpool.

13 Ships Sunk

LONDON, Nov. 19 (AP)—Thirteen merchant ships totalling 71,749 tons were lost through "enemy action" in the week ending Nov. 10-11, The Admiralty announced today.

They included ten British vessels totalling 61,202 tons, one Allied ship of 1,930 tons and two neutral craft totalling 8,617 tons.

The figures included four ships sunk when a still unidentified German raider attacked a convoy of 38 ships guarded by the armed merchant cruiser Jervis Bay Nov. 5 in the Atlantic and a fifth vessel of the convoy which was attacked later from the air and abandoned.

The Admiralty said that during the week ending Nov. 10-11 Germany claimed to have sunk 140,414 tons of merchant shipping.

Nazi Raiders Avoid British 'Hot Spots'

By the Associated Press

London, Nov. 19

Air Marshal Sir Philip Joubert declared today the problem of night air raids on London was "very far from being solved," although the Government is "doing its best to find an answer."

"We are hopeful," he said.

At the same time, the Evening News reported that a new method of combatting night raiders already was being tried out successfully on "a small scale."

"It is known that points where the new device has been tried," the News said, "have been marked down by the Germans as 'hot spots' to be avoided."

Production of the devices is starting on a large scale, it said, and it is likely that "anti-aircraft fire will become steadily more accurate."

Submarine Fleet

MOSCOW, Nov. 19 (AP)—Soviet Russia claimed to have the largest submarine fleet in the world.

The assertion was made in the Government newspaper Izvestia but comparative figures were withheld.

"Our submarines are not inferior to the world's best models," Izvestia said. "No doubt our submarines will be able to deal with any enemy who dares attack our socialist fatherland."

Lady Astor Quips At Tuneful Sirens

LONDON, Nov. 19 (AP)—Viscountess Astor told 'em off again today in the House of Commons.

The occasion was a request by Sir William Davison for a more musical warning to replace air raid sirens, about which he said numerous women had complained because "they are more depressing than bombs."

"The women are showing more courage than the men," the American-born Viscountess responded, "and I beg Sir William not to listen to a few nervous letters from a few nervous women."

The Ministry of Home Security has held that the wailing raid sirens are the best type warning devices.

Canada to Train Army Ski Teachers

OTTAWA, Ont., Nov. 19 (AP)—Expert skiers, officers and non-commissioned officers from Canadian fighting forces, will be brought to Ottawa Nov. 29 for a month of instruction in military skiing. After an intensive course they will return to their units to act as instructors.

In announcing the course, the Defense Department noted that since no military training in skiing has been conducted in Canada, a new textbook is being prepared.

Instructors in ski clubs have undertaken voluntarily to assist in training in the active units. Many clubs have placed their facilities at the disposal of units. Officers of continental armies now in Canada who are expert military skiers have offered their services.

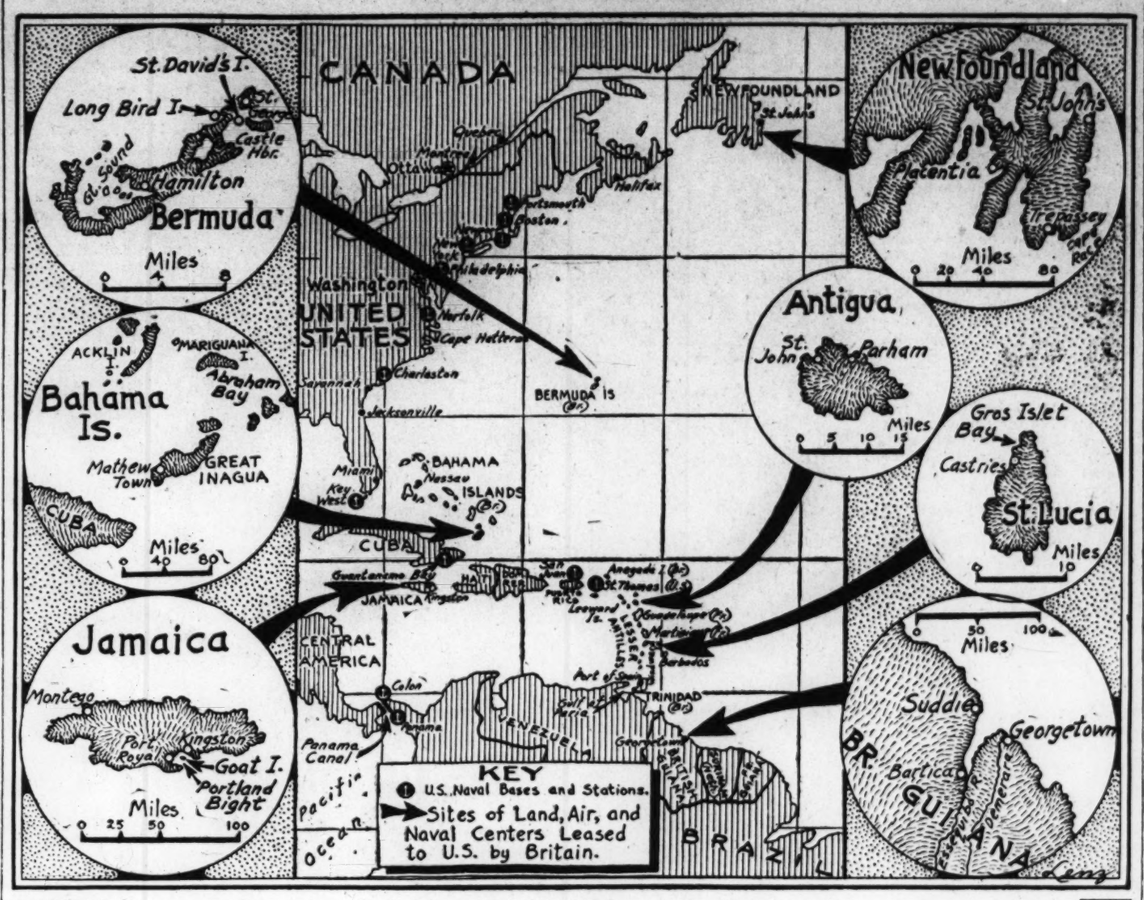
Skis will be issued to specified units and kept in pool at larger camps for use as required. They will be issued to active Army training centers and the Royal Military College.

New Exodus From London Advised by Shelter Board

LONDON, Nov. 19 (AP)—A committee charged with investigating air-raid shelter conditions, headed by Lord Horder, urged today the immediate removal of the aged, infirm, and children from London.

It recommended the "utmost degree of dispersal to deal with the crux of the problem, which is overcrowding" and urged requisitioning of more private shelters in factories and buildings which are not in use at night.

First Line Defense



By a Staff Artist

Bases in Atlantic

Map shows sites agreed upon by Britain and the United States where the United States War and Navy Departments will begin work immediately on land, air, and naval bases to be leased from Britain under terms of the recent destroyer-defense base deal.

Air Bases Link Britain And America in Defense

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19—The War and Navy Departments will begin immediately the expansion and development of the Western Hemisphere air and naval bases, leases for which have been fully agreed to by the American and British Governments.

Closer defense ties than the two countries ever have attained before are now being woven by the United States and Great Britain as a result of the exchange of 50 destroyers for these air and naval sites from Newfoundland to British Guiana.

In Jamaica, the Navy Department revealed that Britain and the United States will use the air bases jointly and in Newfoundland there is to be not only an air base, an army training ground, and a naval base, but a site for an "army defensive force" available to American soldiers under any circumstances.

Funds are at hand to start work on all these new bases promptly, but it is understood their completion will require additional appropriations. This will mean that the much-discussed destroyer exchange of last September—carried through by presidential order without submission to Congress—ultimately will come before Congress when further appropriations are required. While judgment differs as to the propriety of the President's procedure, it is now likely that Congress soon will have the opportunity to add its own verdict to the transaction.

Further negotiation between British and American military officials is required on only one of the eight bases involved. Within two months after Britain offered the 99-year leases without any strings, virtually all details have been worked out between the two countries, the sites determined, and final agreements authorized in both London and Washington. These involve Bermuda, the Bahamas, Jamaica, Antigua, St. Lucia, British Guiana, and Newfoundland.

Without regard to the Trinidad site which alone remains to be settled, the Navy Department explained that the question of facilities there is still under consideration and that an early decision is expected.

Reciprocal rights granted both American and British aircraft in Jamaica, the Navy Department said, would be limited only by the capacity of the field, although the United States will have first call on the available accommodation.

In Bermuda, it was announced, there will be established land plane and seaplane bases, a naval station, explosive depots, and a garrison area.

In addition to the joint use of the air bases in Jamaica, the United States obtains "the right to develop resources and facilities for the Port Royal dockyard under British control for the joint use of the United States and British forces."

To carry forward the immediate development of all of the new Western Hemisphere defense facilities, Government engineers already have left Washington for some of the sites. Completion of these projects will provide a powerful air and naval ring of defense along the most vulnerable points of the Atlantic from the northern part of North America to the northern part of South America.

Selection of the sites was carried out under the direction of Rear Admiral John W. Greenslade for the United States.

Location of U. S. Bases

By the Associated Press

Washington, Nov. 19

The Navy Department made public the following list of base sites which Great Britain exchanged for 50 United States destroyers.

Bermuda: For land plane base, Long Bird Island site; for seaplane base, naval base and garrison area, part of St. David's Island from Stokes Point to Riggs Bay; for explosive storages, the small islands between St. David's and Hamilton Island; preparation of Castle Harbor for use.

Bahamas: The United States to have the use of the waters of Abraham Bay and of a small area of and adjacent to Mayaguana Island.

Jamaica: Fleet anchorage at Portland Bight; land area including Goat Island and bays east of Galleon Harbor; defense batteries on Portland Bight and Portland Island; 100 acres near Williams Field for recreational purposes, emergency landing ground south of Maypen; right to develop and use jointly with British facilities of Port Royal dockyard;

Antigua: Area on Parham Sound on the north coast; Crabs Peninsula on east side of Parham Harbor.

St. Lucia: Seaplane base at Gros Islet Bay.

British Guiana: Patrol plane squadron base 25 miles up Demerara River; seaplane base at mouth of River Essequibo.

Newfoundland: Air base and army training ground on Argentia Peninsula; naval base site on south side of St. John's Harbor; site for army defensive force north of Quidi Vidi Lake.

Trinidad: Question of facilities to be granted still under consideration.

Full Use of British Navy Urged Against Raiders

By Lord Strabolgi

Who, as Commander Joseph M. Kenworthy, served on the Admiralty War Staff during the World War and as Commander H. M. S. Bullfinch and H. M. S. Commonwealth.

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Nov. 19—The successful British air attack on the Italian fleet at Taranto came at a time when there was criticism here of the higher direction of the naval war.

Such criticism, aimed primarily at the Board of Admiralty, was never directed against Admiral Sir Andrew Cunningham, Commander of the British Mediterranean Fleet.

Sir Andrew is generally recognized as one of the best officers of his generation, and one who has the confidence of all ranks of the Navy.

His direction of the Mediterranean air action, coupled with additions to the British fleet since September, 1939, has resulted in the Axis naval forces in big fighting ships now being outnumbered three to one.

Furthermore, the three surviving Italian ships of the line and two or three available German heavy warships are so widely separated that they have no possibility of making a junction.

There is now a demand in Parliament and among the public for this favorable change in naval strength to be exploited without delay, and, furthermore, that special efforts of the Admiralty be directed to countering German attacks on British merchant shipping, which becomes increasingly one of Britain's outstanding war problems.

Recent debate in the Commons launched outspoken criticism against the high direction of the British fleet. The criticisms in fact, are aimed more at the British Prime Minister himself than at the Admiralty chiefs, since from the outbreak of war Mr. Winston Churchill has been ultimately responsible for naval operations and strategy.

First he was head of the Admiralty and now as Prime Minister he is also Minister of Defense. His successor as First Lord of the Admiralty, Mr. A. V. Alexander, though he has a voice in major decisions can be overruled and in effect is only an administrator.

Among the criticisms is that there is a lack of liaison between the Air Force and the Navy. An example cited is the air attack on the Empress of Britain, on which the question is asked of why it was unprotected by British planes at a time when it was within range of German bombers. Taranto has done much to show what air and naval co-ordination can mean.

Critics admit that the material and personnel of the British fleet is efficient. This indeed has been proved in every action—against the Admiral Graf Spee, and in two actions at Narvik.

In the only encounter between heavy ships when Britain's old battle cruiser, the Renown, forced the new German battle cruiser Scharnhorst and the new heavy cruiser Hipper into flight, British gunnery was again superior.

Better Than in World War

Defeat of the first submarine campaign and the successful tackling of the magnetic mine, together with the few encounters possible in the Mediterranean against Italian warships, and now Taranto, all tell the same tale The British Navy is a better fighting machine than it was in the World War.

As examples of its misuse through alleged infirmity of purpose and of faulty strategy I cite the following examples:

1. Lack of boldness in countering the German assault on Norway by resolute sea action.
2. Trondheim might well have been recaptured, but the attempt was prohibited.
3. After Narvik was captured an inexplicable decision was taken to evacuate it again; but the dispositions were faulty, important commands were not informed in time, and the aircraft carrier Glorious and two destroyers were sunk by heavy German warships with grave loss of life.
4. The Dakar expedition was bungled.

Some Mistakes Allowable

It must be admitted that all the above showed failures in the High Command, and the most charitable explanation is that mistakes are always made in war and the side which makes the fewest wins.

The accusations are entirely apart from the full recognition of the great qualities which Prime Minister Churchill unquestionably embodies. The contention is that his choice of men has not always been fortunate.

In both the Army and Air Force higher executives have been changed for younger men. This was no criticism of their professional devotion and still less of their eminent record. It was simply that the strains and stresses of active warfare necessitated these changes.

For the same reason the Commander-in-Chief of the Home Fleet, Admiral Sir Charles M. Forbes, has yielded to Vice-Admiral John G. Tovey. But the First Sea Lord Sir Dudley Pound, who is also Chief of the Naval Staff, and his Deputy remain. The charge is that through the passing of years Sir Dudley is no longer capable of the quick and resolute decisions and rapid judgments which the situation requires. This has been hotly denied by Mr. Alexander and it is known that Mr. Churchill has complete confidence in Sir Dudley.

Fewer Occasions for Tests

It is a fact that owing to a series of minor wars, for example, the South African War, the Boxer Rebellion, and various colonial expeditions, more younger men reached the Admiral's rank prior to 1914 than is the case now. Twenty-one years between the World War and this war has not given opportunities for younger men to prove themselves by battle ordeal.

Sir Henry Harwood of River Plate fame is an outstanding exception, and he has been brought to the Admiralty. Another brilliant officer, Capt. Warburton Lee, hero of the first destroyer action at Narvik, was marked out for early promotion but he passed on in action.

Criticism of the Board of the Admiralty is no new thing. It arose in the middle of the World War and forced drastic changes. In the Napoleonic wars there was bitter criticism at the loss of commerce to French privateers, even after the decisive victory at Trafalgar.

Heavy Tasks Faced

Despite battle superiority in numbers and efficiency the Royal Navy has a task far heavier than in the World War. The reasons are:

1. All of the western coast of Europe down to the Spanish frontier is in enemy possession. Sea raiders can reach the Atlantic via the Norwegian coast by short voyages and so can U-boats based on French Atlantic ports. These are two advantages the Germans never possessed in the World War.
2. In the World War great use was made of Irish Atlantic ports. These are now denied to the British fleet, owing to Eire's neutrality.
3. The falling out of the French fleet and the intervention of Italy has worsened the strategical situation for Britain.
4. The large number of long-range bombing air planes possessed by Germany and Italy and the lack at the beginning of this war of sufficient long-range British fighters has circumscribed the use of the few and irreplaceable British ships of the line.

There is no denying that the burden on the Navy is heavy, despite the welcome addition of 50 overage American destroyers. This critics admit. For this very reason they demand a drastic overhaul in certain cases of the High Command and the employment of younger and more vigorous men.

Fleet Depleted

LONDON, Nov. 19 (AP)—British naval circles figure that Italy is starting its sixth month of war with most of its cruiser force intact, but with a major portion of its heavy battlefleet at least temporarily out of action.

Premier Mussolini entered the conflict with two new battleships of 35,000 tons and four of the 23,622-ton Cavour class, the latter for the most part reconditioned in the past seven years.

Two more battleships of 35,000 tons were understood to be building in midsummer and may have been completed—but the British fleet hasn't seen them.

In a raid on the Italian naval base at Taranto on the night of Nov. 11-12 the British reported their planes badly damaged one battleship of the Cavour class and one of the 35,000-ton Littorio class; that a third battleship "probably" was damaged severely and two cruisers and two auxiliary warships were wrecked—a blow which Prime Minister Winston Churchill declared decisively altered the balance of Mediterranean naval power.

Italy's second line of defense, naval experts here say, includes seven heavy and 14 light cruisers.

The British assert Italy has lost 10 of its 61 destroyers, including the 1,620-ton Artigliere, sunk by the British cruisers Ajax and York in the Mediterranean Oct. 15; and the 1,058-ton Francesco Nullo, driven ashore and blown up after a Red Sea pursuit by the British destroyer Kimberley.

Italy is strongest in submarines, of which it had 104 when it entered the war. The British claim 23 have been destroyed.

Other vessels of the original Fascist fleet included 70 torpedo boats and 72 light motor torpedo boats. One of these has been reported sunk by a British submarine.

Italian Dive Bombers Fail To Check Drive of Greeks

LONDON, Nov. 19 (AP)—Reuters, British new agency, in a dispatch from Belgrade, Yugoslavia, said that the Italian base of Koritsa in Albania fell to Greek troops at 1 a. m. today.

[The Greek military command has not yet made definite claim to this achievement.]

ATHENS, Nov. 19 (AP)—While the important Italian base of Koritsa in Albania was stated by a Reuters dispatch from Belgrade to have fallen to Green mountain troops at 1 a. m. today, Greek military sources have made no immediate claim to capturing the strategic city, 10 miles inside Albania.

A government spokesman, however, declared last night that Fascist defenders in the Koritsa sector had given up counter attacks and had called upon their dive bombers to cover their withdrawal to positions farther back.

Even this, it was reported, failed because of counter action by Greek and British warplanes in which, the Greek High Command said today, nine Italian planes were shot down, to two Greek planes lost.

New Success Claimed

The spokesman reported that "we continue to crush successfully the enemy lines" in a squeeze to cut off the Italian's road of retreat.

The Greek communiqué today said stiff fighting continued in these operations, in which some stubbornly defended Italian positions were taken.

The advancing Greeks were said to have taken an unestimated number of additional prisoners and seized stores and war material including 10,000 blankets, quantities of grain, ten field guns, 33 anti-tank guns and 15 mortors.

Large Italian stores were believed to be in Koritsa, where Fascist forces were said to have stocked up for months for the frustrated rush intended to cut Greece in two with a drive through Florina to Salonika.

The communiqué told of heavy fighting also in the central and seaward zones of the front, where the Greeks were reported to have taken prisoners and seized Italian supplies in raids into Albania at Erseka and Borova.

The Ministry of Home Security also told today of a Greek motor launch raid against one of Italy's Dodecanese Islands, fortified Fascist naval bases in the Eastern Mediterranean.

The Ministry's communiqué gave this account of the raid:

"Citizens of the Dodecanese Islands living and working in Greece sailed on the night of Nov. 17-18 with a group of Dodecanesians and others on a motor launch from a Greek anchorage and landed on a small island of the Dodecanese Islands.

"The raiders returned with four prisoners and equipment to the anchorage from which they sailed."

Italy 'Regrets'

BELGRADE, Yugoslavia, Nov. 19 (AP)—Yugoslavia announced that Italy had expressed regret for an "unintentional mistake" by Italian fliers whose bombs killed nine persons and wounded 21 in the Yugoslav border town of Monastir, or Bitolj, on Nov. 5.

It was the first official word on the identity of the planes in that raid.

A Yugoslav communiqué said Italy agreed in principle to Yugoslavia's request for damages.

"In this way, thanks to the friendly relations between the two countries, the incident can be considered closed," the communiqué said.

Official Yugoslav sources denied reports that 600 Italian troops had crossed the frontier and surrendered to be interned.

Meanwhile a big bomber which drew the fire of Yugoslav antiaircraft guns crashed near Danilovgrad, in Southern Yugoslav yesterday and half burned documents found in the pockets of one of its crew of four indicated that the plane was British and all the crew were killed.

The Belgrade newspaper Vreme carried a dispatch from the frontier today that several British soldiers had been captured by Italians on the Koritza front in Albania. They were said to be members of British North African units sent to the Greek battlefront two days ago.

Italy's Claims

ROME, Nov. 19 (AP)—Italian land, sea and air forces have repulsed a British attempt to seize the Island of Gaidaro in the Dodecanese, the High Command reported today.

Its communiqué said sharp fighting occurred on the Epirus front in Greece yesterday but resulted in no material change in the situation on either side except in the region of Ezeki, an Albanian village, which it acknowledged was occupied by the Greeks.

Italian planes continued heavy bombardments and machine-gunning of Greek troop concentrations, it said, suffering a loss of only one plane against three "enemy" planes in the day's aerial warfare.

Mexican Crew Tells Of Stand-By Order

MEXICO, D. F., Nov. 19 (AP)—Crews of the Mexican tanker Cerro-Azul and the Honduran freighter Ceiba said today upon arrival in Tampico from New Orleans that United States destroyers eight miles off Tampico had ordered them to stand by for inspection of the ships' papers.

Official Mexican reports said the presence of the destroyers last Saturday caused one German merchant ship master to scuttle his vessel and three others to scurry back to Tampico for refuge, believing the warships were British.

The Cerro-Azul and Ceiba crews identified the destroyers as the Plunkett, one of the Unted States Navy's newest, and destroyers 210 and 233. (Jane's Fighting Ships lists the 233 as the Gilmer and the 210 as the Broome.)

Samaria Here Again

NEW YORK, Nov. 19 (AP)—The British passenger liner Samaria, which has made nine round trips across the Atlantic Ocean since the war began, arrived in New York Harbor again today with 684 passengers.

Germans Fled U. S. Warships

MEXICO, D. F., Nov. 19 (AP)—It was learned officially last night that neutrality patrol vessels of the United States and not British warships were off Tampico Friday night when one German freighter was scuttled by her crew and three others fled back to port.

Lieut. Cuahtemoc Perez Zavala, Commander of the Mexican gunboat Queretaro, was quoted as reporting that he placed his vessel between the United States destroyer 233 and the German ship Rhein. He acted to prevent violation of Mexican waters, the reports said. He identified another of the four United States destroyers as No. 210.

Illinois Draftees Heroes for a Day

FORT SHERIDAN, Ill., Nov. 19 (AP)—To the tune of patriotic band music and the staccato of commands along the lines of waiting regulars, 47 young men bade farewell to civilian life for a year today, becoming a part of the vanguard of the Nation's selective service forces.

The first contingent of selectees, which had passed physical examinations and had then taken the oath of allegiance in Chicago a few hours before was welcomed at the Fort with true military flourish.

Led by the 14th Cavalry band and escorted by units of the 61st Coast Artillery, the men were marched to the parade grounds where Brig. Gen. Clyde R. Abraham, commanding officer of the Fort, told them that "you are pioneers in a new movement."

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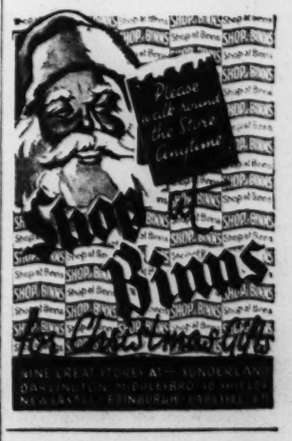


Always ready to serve you—Advertisers in The Christian Science Monitor

Nazis Step Up Radio Attacks Against U. S.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRINCETON, N. J., Nov. 19—Anti-American propaganda has occupied an increasingly important place in German radiocasts of recent months, according to a report issued recently by the Princeton Listening Center, now approaching the end of its first year of work.

A comparison of broadcasts of August and September with those early in the year shows that the average number of anti-American statements, which bears a close relationship to political events, jumped from 25 or 30 a day to 175, giving this field of propaganda a decided preponderance over pro-American, anti-British and pro-German material.

The significance of the Listening Center's work can best be measured by the accuracy with which it can predict developments in the international field by the varying emphasis given by German commentators to the above four departments.

Most recent figures published by the Center show that condemnation of American life and policy by the German radio has reached the highest point in the history of these broadcasts and is still going up. When pro-British sentiment in the United States was latent early in the year, Nazi speakers spent little time in attacking this country.

Began to Dominate

But when anglophile sentiment received great impetus in April and May, due to the German invasion of Scandinavia and the Low Countries and finally France, anti-American talks began to dominate the broadcasts to America. Since that time, the short waves have been loaded with bitter attacks on wide sections of American life.

A recent leveling off of anti-British propaganda with a precipitous rise of anti-American material indicates that the Nazis will temporarily, at least, divert their military campaign from Britain, at the same time trying to stem growing pro-British feelings in this country. Both fields were neglected in September, when the destroyer-base exchange and the stalled German invasion of Britain set the Nazis back on their heels.

Chief purpose of the Listening Center, established last year under the direction of the School of Public and International Affairs, is to study the technique of propaganda, in which the Germans are masters. Nine definite rules of German speakers have been formulated by the center.

The basic principle of German broadcasts has been to paralyze any action unfavorable to Germany and to promote those attitudes which might be put to use by the Nazis. In their broadcasts to this country, German commentators have praised Henry Ford, Colonel Lindbergh, and Herbert Hoover, all of whom have expressed isolationist feelings. These speakers have also played upon the fears of Americans in an attempt to demoralize opposition.

For the Masses

Another technique of the Nazi radio has been to direct broadcasts principally at the masses. Programs dealing with history or literature have been relegated to unfavorable hours, and in the Nazi appeal to the workers, even faulty grammar has been employed as part of the technique.

The effectiveness of these radiocasts is in a large part due to the skill with which Nazi speakers have been able to make their audiences feel at home and in a receptive mood. For this purpose, speakers who have lived in the country addressed and who know its customs, manners, and dislikes are employed in these programs.

Fred W. Kaltenbach, reputedly in charge of broadcasts to this country, is a native of Iowa and served in the first World War as a Liteutenant in the United States Coast Artillery. E. D. Ward, whose real name is Edward Leopold Delaney, was an Irish-American actor and author of cheap fiction before he went to Germany to work for the Nazis.

Dr. Otto Kioschwitz, alias "Dr. Anders or Dr. Otherwise," or "Okay," is a former member of the faculty of Hunter College in New York City. The feminine roles in broadcasts to the United States are handled by Gertrude Hahn and Constance Drexel, both of whom speak excellent English.

Similar Treatment

The English and French receive similar treatment in German programs. "Lord Haw-Haw" achieved his success through his typical English humor and attitude. The French were addressed by two of their countrymen, Obrecht and Ferdonnet, who spoke from Stuttgart.

The fourth technique employed by the German radio is to open its propaganda campaign on a friendly note. Over a period of 12 months, the center has noticed that criticism of America, when it finally came, was insignificant and veiled in generalities in its early stages.

In almost every case, German appeals were based on the self-interest of each audience and attempted to create an illusion of reason and logic so that the listener would be convinced that the Nazi argument was a matter of common sense. Motives known to be closest to the American heart, such as the economic motive, have been played upon to a great extent. For example, listeners were told that neutrality would mean post-war German friendship and a consequent increase in trade and profits.

Another method of demoralizing the enemy has been exaggeration of news reports to create the feeling that the listener's country is lost, and that the crisis has come. This weapon was employed by "Lord Haw-Haw" on May 20, when he told the British that their position was "hopeless."

Domestic Problems

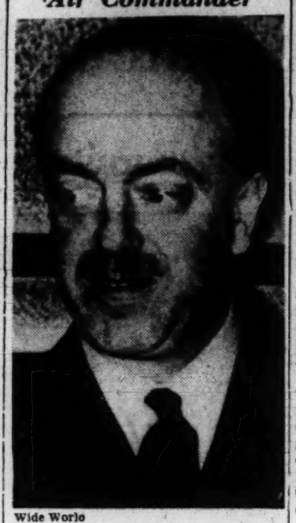
In an effort to distract attention from their unpopular activities abroad, the Nazis have attempted to concentrate the eyes of Americans on domestic problems. Attacks on the Jews and numerous references to the unemployed are examples of this technique.

One of the principal aims of Germany is to divide and confuse the united opposition of its enemies. Their American broadcasts have contained many attacks on Britain, and the British have been subjected to anti-American programs. Under this heading comes "Lord Haw-Haw's" recent statement to the British people that "the United States is now prepared to fight national socialism to the last Briton." The ninth characteristic of Nazi radiocasts is their close connection to political events.

A glance at some of the German programs reveals some good examples of these techniques. Two of the most popular and frequently broadcast programs are "Fritz and Fred" and "Jim and Johnny." Fred is an American who argues with Fritz, a National Socialist, and always loses out. Jim is a Canadian milkman and Johnny is his unemployed friend. Jim gives Johnny milk every day, and their conversations in the process contain a variety of attacks on plutocracy, capitalism and Semitism.

These programs, along with "political cabaret," bear a close resemblance to American programs of humorous dialogues. Due to limitation of technical facilities, the Far West is spared these broadcasts, but the rest of the country comes within the range of Nazi speakers, who, through the "tell-your-friends" technique, have made every attempt to reach large numbers of Americans.

Air Commander



Wide World

Sir Arthur Sheridan Barratt

Air Marshal who will head the new Army Co-operation Command which will be established Dec. 1. This new Royal Air Force command will amount to a special joint Army air command, in effect, and will work with the armies in the field. The new command is believed to be an important development for the time Britain takes the offensive against Germany.

Chilean Socialist Group Not to Enter 1941 Election

SANTIAGO, Chile, Nov. 19 (AP)—The Rigatist Socialist faction, defeated by the Popular Front government in Sunday's hard fought senatorial election, is reported to have agreed not to take part in the 1941 elections.

Sunday's vote was closely watched to determine whether the Leftist Popular Front had lost any votes through the opposition of the rebellious Socialist group.

Dies Hastens To Get Papers Of Nazis, Reds

CHICAGO, Nov. 19 (AP)—Chairman Martin Dies announced today he was sending seven agents of his Congressional Committee on Un-American Activities to four cities "immediately" to seize records of what he described as German and Communist organizations.

He said the agents, half of his staff, were dispatched to Detroit, Mich., two cities in the East and one in the South. He declined to identify the three cities other than Detroit.

This activity followed raids yesterday, Representative Dies said, in Chicago, New York, and other cities on "German and Italian organizations." He announced that documents and records were seized last night or early today at five Chicago "German and Communist" organizations.

Chairman Dies emerged long enough from his secret investigating hearing to make these announcements. He said that, meanwhile, he was questioning today Ernest Ten Eicken, former President of the German-American National Alliance in Chicago.

To Quiz Four

Representative Dies said he planned to question four persons in a continuation of the investigation of evidence unearthed by committee agents here.

The Congressman identified one of yesterday's mysterious witnesses as Heinrich Peter Fassbender, alias Harry Smith, an agent of the Gestapo.

Herr Fassbender was seized on the West Coast, taken to Washington and then brought here for questioning by the committee. Mr. Dies said the agent carried authentic credentials, checks from the German Government, and other papers in his possession when seized.

"What he told us links certain representatives of certain governments with his activities," Congressman Dies said. "He has been working in the United States for more than a year."

Raids Reported

The witness told newsmen he had been a Gestapo agent since 1935, working in Spain and Belgium before coming to this country.

Representative Dies reported that committee agents had raided the quarters of "Italian and German organizations" in New York, Chicago and other cities, seizing letters, card files, pamphlets, ledgers and other documents which were turned over to translators.

Interest in the committee's hearing was heightened by Representative Dies' disclosure that a "socially prominent" Chicago woman had been named in a letter written by the agent of a foreign country and seized by committee investigators. Representative Dies declined to identify her or to say whether she would be called as a witness.

British Ban Export Of Gas to Japan

LONDON, Nov. 19 (AP)—Britain is co-operating with the United States in banning exports of aviation gasoline and scrap iron to Japan, the Undersecretary of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Richard Austen Butler, told the House of Commons today.

"We ourselves are not exporting any of these commodities," Mr. Butler said.

He reiterated that Britain and the United States are in close consultation on "all matters affecting supplies . . . to insure the greatest practicable uniformity of action."

United for Defense

International

Plans for U. S. and Canada

Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia of New York, center, in black hat, and Col. O. M. Bigger, K. C., Chairmen, respectively, of the United States and Canadian sections of the Joint Defense Commission, are shown as they climbed the steps of City Hall in Vancouver, British Columbia. The Board visited Vancouver during the course of its tour of the Pacific Coast areas of both countries. On hand to greet the Chairmen was Dr. H. L. Keenleyside, Secretary of the Canadian section of the Board, shown with his back to the camera.

Real Relief Is Felt in Chile In Closing Breach With Spain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—Relief and thankfulness were expressed here with the elimination of the breach in the diplomatic relationships of Chile and Spain. Despite the diplomatic passage-at-arms between the two governments, no real bitterness had penetrated to the peoples themselves.

It was obvious to all that both sides welcomed an opportunity for reconciliation. Credit redounds to the Government of Brazil, to whom Chile temporarily entrusted its interests, for tactful intervention, and honor to the disputants for selecting an appropriate anniversary—the Dia de la Raza, or anniversary of the discovery of America—for communicating a felicitious decision to the outside world.

Even the extreme leftists, whose comportment contributed partially to the aggravation of the dispute, acknowledged the sincerity of the overture from Madrid. The Chilean Aguirre Government, although separated ideologically from the Spanish Franco regime, was determined this should not be an obstacle to friendship and trade with the Mother Country.

Renewal of relationships was celebrated not less enthusiastically among the sister republics. This was not only racial gratitude but also because of the vindication of an international principle especially associated with Latin America—the right of diplomatic asylum.

Other Republics Celebrate

In notifying Chile of its desire to renew contacts, Spain liberated the five remaining Republican refugees who were given shelter in the Chilean Embassy in Madrid. The breach in mutual relationships arose because Chile gave asylum to the Republicans, though in the early part of the civil war, persecuted Nationalists were accorded similar protection. Chilean defense of asylum rights was loyally supported by other Latin American powers.

Spokesmen for General Franco have followed up this gesture to Chile by denying that modern Spain has any imperialistic ambitions in the former colonies, either materially or culturally. Ambassador Fernandez Cuesta in Rio de Janeiro declared:

"Spain has no desire to exercise material or re-colonizing ambitions in the Americas. Neither does it pretend to intellectual guardianship. The American nations have a deep and extensive culture of their own, equal to ours. What Spain desires is the complete conservation of the friendship derived from Spanish racial virtues and qualities."

Not All Smooth Yet

Jarring notes continue to intervene, however. One of these was sounded by the Madrid newspaper Arriba, which said that the "new order" would have to extend to Latin America, "whose rights will be defended by Spain." It implied that spiritual direction of the Spanish-speaking New World was a role reserved for a revivified Mother Country.

The Buenos Aires newspaper La Nacion added to South American criticism of this idea of "spiritual direction" from Spain. It labeled is as "a genuine product of the confusion of this age."

It pointed out that Argentina has ties with the Mother Country which have lost none of their strength, but a mistake is made in assuming that it does not possess its own historical and cultural background, established long before the political revolution.

La Nacion added that, since the act of emancipation, Argentina has followed its own course, appropriate for its own conditions. There has been no blind following of any nation along any particular path of natural science or art. Argentine leaders, in their actions, merely reflect the aspirations of the masses; and it is as well for the outside world not to deceive itself about the facts, the newspaper declared.

Suppression of Anti-Nationalists Ordered by Argentine Government

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina—Provincial authorities subject to Federal supervision have been ordered to suppress anti-national manifestations in their jurisdiction. The orders took the form of a Ministry of Interior decree and affect three quarters of the country, including Misiones Territory, scene of Nazi conspiracies, and all strategic regions.

The right of public assembly will be denied to all organizations threatening (1) the sovereignty, integrity, and security of the nation; (2) the constitutional regime; (3) friendly relations with other powers, and (4) domestic order and social peace. The prohibition is extended also to those bodies with foreign affiliations engaged in propaganda not approved by the police and professing aims to supplant the republican form of constitutional government.

The decree is obviously directed against the Nazis and Fascists who have been responsible for recent disorders. The Minister of Interior has declared that workers' unions are not affected, as these are protected by the law. Political parties are also legal organizations. Argentines interpret the decree as the first step in fulfilment of the Pan-American anti-fifth column obligation.

Satisfaction on Continent

Argentine action has caused continental satisfaction. The only European Axis reaction to the increasing democratic trend in Buenos Aires is contained in Relazioni Internazionali, the Rome political weekly. This is disappointed because Argentina does not oppose American policy toward South America and fears Argentina may be victimized by American "intervention propaganda."

Fascist Italy undoubtedly is disappointed with the foreign policy of the new Argentine Cabinet under Acting President Ramon Castillo. It anticipated a drift from Pan Americanism. Instead, it has witnessed a strengthening of the democratic elements.

Only one day prior to Argentine action the Ecuadorean Executive approved the decree passed by Congress in Quito prohibiting foreigners from acquiring estate within 50 kilometers of terrestrial or maritime frontiers. This is to "guarantee national sovereignty." Chile took similar action one month ago.

Col. Francisco Urrutia, chief of the army staff, sent a letter to the press, denying that totalitarian sympathies existed in the Ecuadorean high command as a result of some of the officers having been educated in Italian military establishments. Col. Filemon Borja, who is a Senator, alleged that Nazi conspirators contributed to the frontier difficulties between Ecuador and Peru. He himself has received swastika-marked menacing communications through the mails.

Fulfillment of Havana

The Peruvian Senator, Don Pedro Ruiz Bravo, has presented a bill to prohibit all classes of activity endangering or aiming to destroy democracy in his country. His proposed law was based on the recommendations of Havana and especially asked for the suppression of anti-democratic propaganda and the control of schools whose headmasters were engaged therein.

The President of the Chamber of Deputies in La Paz has consulted with the Government regarding subsidies supposed to be paid to Bolivian papers by certain European belligerent powers, as also to some political parties. The question arose in a Chamber debate, but General de la Vega, Minister of Government, replied there was no constitutional impediment to the payment of subsidies to the press. No parties received foreign financial assistance, he declared.

In Montevideo, Uruguay, the National Defense Minister suspended the Artigas radio station because it radiocasted totalitarian propaganda.

Hitler Knocks at Bulgaria's Door

By R. H. Markham
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Is it now Bulgaria's turn?

Bulgaria has received its summons, and appears to be entering the Reich's "new order." It is passing through the swastika-decorated portal, which all the other inmates have used—the Chancellery of the Nazi Führer.

Boris the Third, King of the Bulgarians, has meekly followed in the footsteps of the Austrian, Kurt von Schuschnigg, the Czech, Emil Hacha, the Slovak, Joseph Tiso, the Rumanian, King Carol, and the Russian, Vyacheslaff Molotoff.

He, like them, has received his instructions. He apparently is to let the Germans use his land as a military highway. One hardly dares believe he cannot do anything but obey.

One of the most striking aspects of this development is that many Bulgarians would applaud such submission. This would bring an end to the independence that Bulgaria has so highly prized, since it was won 60 years ago. It would mean taking daily orders from foreigners, who look down upon the Slav race, to which the Bulgarians belong, and giving up a large part of the country's meager resources to strangers. It would mean pushing Bulgarians off their own roads and railroads that others might use them. It would mean the drastic curtailment of Bulgaria's industry and forcing the whole Nation back into a state of peasantry.

Still They Applaud

Still, many Bulgarians applaud. They have fallen victims of a strange fascination—they see this resurgence of the past, and yet they write and orate of a new order.

German Nazis move with iron heels over six independent countries to get oil wells, yet Bulgarian editors and professors laud a "crusade of ideals." Little men, serving as slaves of a ruthless machine, goose-step a thousand miles from Berlin toward Bagdad and some Bulgarians shout of "social liberation." Nazis vociferously demand booty in a new "living space," and some Bulgarians hail the birth of a "new spiritual system."

More than half a millennium ago, the Turks moved up from the southeast, subjected the Bulgarians, and kept them in bondage nearly 500 years. Now new masters approach from the northwest to subjugate Bulgaria anew. No Bulgarian sang hymns to those ancient Turkish sultans; but, strange to say, some Bulgarians will meet their new conquerors with flowers.

King Boris, however, will not be among them. Though of German origin, he does not welcome Nazi domination of his country. He is an experienced and balanced ruler, a father to his little peasant nation. He loves them deeply and has served them faithfully during very trying times. He knows well that German masters will bring more order, but, along with it, humiliation, a feeling of defeat, national degradation. He appreciates that a moccasined Bulgarian, defiantly singing his song of freedom, was more of a man than a booted, goose-stepping Bulgarian, taking orders from foreign masters, would be. In his heart, King Boris does not welcome the "new order."

Boris Has Little Choice

But he seems to be faced by a choice that is no choice. His little country, about the size of Ohio, is the only dam in the way of a terrific flood—and it is a very frail dam. How could it withstand the pressure? What can King Boris do except clear the channel?

Coventry was supposed to be an object lesson to the world. Its ruins are in King Boris's mind. He has only one first-class city, Sofia. It is practically defenseless. Bulgaria is inadequately armed and has no arms industry. It is without petroleum and iron. Could it hold humanity's pass against a power that swept away a France?

In addition to that, Herr Hitler comes bringing gifts. He gave Bulgaria Southern Dobruja. That seemed an act of pure justice and greatly impressed the Bulgarian Nation. For 21 years every Bulgarian has protested in his heart against the Treaty of Neuilly, which circumscribed his country on every side. It was considered a symbol of all wrong, evil, and injustice. Now the Nazi Führer destroys Neuilly. He comes with words of deliverance and with a weapon that looks like a "sword of justice." He offers Bulgaria part of Thrace, perhaps part of Macedonia. Could King Boris refuse such gifts?

Look to Russia

Herr Hitler went to Rumania, taking precious territories. Yet Rumania accepted him. He comes to Bulgaria giving territory. Is it conceivable that he will be rejected? When King Boris has to choose between a ruined Sofia and an enlarged country, will be choose the ruins?

Then again, Russia has not opposed the Nazis. And Russia is the "mother of all the Slavs." The Bulgarians are Slavs. The Bulgarians have a deep affection for Russia; they are almost as Russians. Will 7,000,000 Bulgarians make a stand that 170,000,000 Russians didn't make?

When a Bulgarian peasant soldier receives an order from a superior, he is always asked, before being sent away, "Did you get it?" Then he clicks his heels together, raises his right hand to his cap, and shouts, "Tuhy tochno, Gospodin Kapitany" (Yes, exactly, Mr. Captain).

Probably King Boris did not click his heels together, and he surely did not say "My Führer," but when asked by Herr Hitler "Did you get it?" he probably answered, "Tuhy tochno!" (Yes, exactly).

Bulgaria is on a highway that has two vital forks. One leads directly to Turkey; the other to Greece. If the Nazis succeed in going through Bulgaria to their objectives, they will gain a fourfold victory. They will shut Russia out of the Balkans; they will get the Dardanelles, one of the world's great prizes; they will find themselves well on their way toward Bagdad; and they will be able completely to keep Italy out of the Balkans.

For Friend and Foe

It is a stroke that would enable Herr Hitler to deal with both friend and foe. It would prove once more how catastrophic it is to form an alliance with the Nazis.

Germany's diplomatic preparations seem predicated on the belief that Spain can do no more than say "yes." The Duce has maneuvered Italy into a similar position. Russia, apparently does not wish to act. So Germany asks: "What Balkan state dare even clench its fist?" Thus the Reichsführer appears to have told the keeper of Sofia when to meet him and give him the keys to the City.

A Bulgarian royal Axis, namely a Queen from Italy and a King from Germany, may be compelled to tender the new master the conventional bread and salt in token of welcome. But in their hearts they will give no welcome.

Many and many a time Bulgarian peasants meekly went to the edges of their villages to give bread and salt to visiting Turkish lords. But their hearts could not be conquered. Turkish grandees have gone; Bulgarian peasants remain. In those old days, many Bulgarian intellectuals put on fezzes; now they put on swastikas. The Bulgarian peasants survived fezzes; they will survive swastikas.

Bulgar Labor Corps Helps Mobilization

By the Associated Press

Sofia, Bulgaria

If it should mobilize, Bulgaria would take advantage of the obligatory labor service in which it pioneered after the World War.

In consequence of the Neuilly peace treaty, which kept Bulgaria from maintaining compulsory military service, there was developed the first compulsory labor corps—the famous "Troudovaks" of Bulgaria.

This provided that all young men, at the age of 18, should devote eight months service to the State as workers. Under a sort of army discipline, they built roads, railroads, bridges, and repaired buildings. In addition, all Bulgarian adults must each year devote a certain amount of free labor to the good of the State.

Nazis to Free Captives?

VICHY, France, Nov. 19 (AP)—German concessions which would restore to France some of the prisoners and internees it lost in capitulation to the Axis were heralded today by a Government spokesman as the first tangible results of French-German collaboration.

Georges Capini, a deputy with ambassadorial rank who is in Berlin, notified his Government that Adolf Hitler had agreed to grant "leave from captivity" to French prisoners who are fathers of four or more children, or who are elder brothers in families in which the father is unable to work.

In addition, M. Capini said Germany consented to release of 30,000 French prisoners interned in Switzerland.

[Diplomatic reports in Bern Nov. 1 said Vice Premier Pierre Laval had reached "agreement in principle" with Nazi leaders providing for the gradual release of 1,000,000 French prisoners, representing two thirds of those held by the Germans.]

Herr Hitler also agreed to allow 156 freight carloads of Christmas presents to go to French prisoners and to permit each man to write two letters and two special cards, M. Capini informed his Government.

Some French prisoners who are specialists in their work will be permitted to work for a salary in Germany, he added.

Repatriation of all war prisoners gravely wounded will be facilitated.

These concessions, a Government spokesman said, were the first tangible results of the Government's policy of collaboration with Germany, and closely followed Vichy's protest against the expulsion of French residents from the Province of Lorraine.

French Waiting For Reich Slip, Novelist Says

MONTREAL (CP)—Jules Romains, noted French novelist, who arrived here Nov. 10 with his wife from New York said he believes the least indication of a weakening on Germany's part will bring an "irresistible movement" in France to rid the country of the present Vichy Government.

France would be resisting Germany as much as England is today if it were in the same position, he said. "It is a mistake to reproach France for its capitulation because no country in the same geographic circumstances as France could have resisted Germany's huge war machine."

Referring to Prime Minister Winston Churchill's proposal of a great Britain-France union, he said that if France had had the right kind of leader the offer would have been accepted. He believed Edouard Daladier would have done better than Paul Reynaud because Mr. Reynaud did not enjoy public popularity.

M. Romains plans to move on soon to Quebec and Toronto. Last week in New York he described his trip to Canada as "just a preliminary visit—there are going to be many more."

Close Vote in India On Fund for War

NEW DELHI, India, Nov. 19 (AP)—The Indian Legislative Assembly rejected today, by 55 to 53, an appropriations bill designed to meet a prospective deficit in expenditure in behalf of the British Empire's war effort.

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Decorative Arts Antiques

An Old Decorative Art Revived—Mirrors for Shutters

Home Planning And Furnishing

A Tuesday Page

Stevens Photo, Portland Ore.

In the day time these two windows serve to let in light and sunshine, so bringing into the house out-of-door beauty. Then the windows both appear as does the left-hand one. . . . At night, shutters of mirror glass are drawn out from both sides of the window casings, as has been done at the right-hand window. This gains privacy, and reflections seem to enlarge greatly the room within.

Shutters That Are Mirrors

By Vernita Seeley

Portland, Oregon

Has some surprisingly new and interesting idea come to you—one that you think is perhaps not possible? Or if it is possible then not probable because you do not think of yourself as a professional, and that only professionals or "important" people really have ideas? Yes? Then you may like to have the story of a non-professional and her excellent idea.

A young couple were building their first house. All their dreams, ideals, hopes and love of home were going into its structure. The wife had never studied or practiced interior decorating professionally, yet was keen and alert and knew in a general way what she wanted. One of her special desires was for a large living room; or if not actually large, then one that seemed spacious and gracious. She studied the proportions of the living rooms in the houses of friends and thought she had planned a perfect room for her house. However, in the midst of building she was suddenly full of misgivings that, after all, their room would not be the generous one she had so hoped to have. Then what to do was the question.

Like most intelligent young moderns that have even a smattering of interest in home decoration, she knew mirrors were the thing to give depth and space to a room where walls could not actually be pushed out. But how were mirrors to be used?

One evening while lying in bed the answer came to her—a perfect idea, a new idea, one she had never heard of. She could scarcely wait for morning to come, to talk it over with their architect to see if it were possible.

Fortunately, the architect was one of those choice people who is willing, even eager, to try a new thought if it had good possibilities and is within the bounds of good taste. And mirrors, of course, with practically no exception are good taste, and are used very much in the modern homes.

Her thought was, to build draw-mirror-window-blinds into the walls and to slide them together at night to give depth and flattering beauty to the room when drawn. As most entertaining is done in the late afternoon at tea, or in the evening at dinners or parties, the spacious effect desired at these times could now be achieved. An added advantage for the practical-minded is that they keep out drafts and street noises and give complete night privacy to the interior.

The architect quickly had these mirror blinds drawn to scale, and they were shortly in construction. It was found that the mirror panels backed by lightweight plywood, painted on the outside the same color as the other shades used in the house, gave a finished and fitting appearance from the street. The wall construction was so far along there was space for only sliding panels, half the width of the window, to be inserted in the walls.

In the blueprint stage, a panel space the entire width of the window could have been provided between walls, and the blind could then pull completely across the window from one side. Either method is practical and attractive, and a matter of personal choice and construction.

If you have an idea that conforms to good taste, do not belittle it. Try it, and you may find that it will give you and others a great deal of joy and beauty and practical convenience. Who knows, it may add a pretty royalty penny to your pocket.

Next Meeting Of Pewter Club

The Final 1940 meeting of the Pewter Collectors' Club will be held at the Old State House, Boston, at 2 p. m., Wednesday, Nov. 20. Following the business meeting will be a discussion of Touches and Trade Marks on Modern Pewter.

Old-Time Painted Decorations On Furniture, Trays, Etc.

By Carl Greenleaf Beede

Still continuing in the traditional manner are a great many of the crafts and skills that contributed to the attractions of home furnishings of the early 1800's and before. In America, here are many cabinet-makers with English or Continental training, who are able to duplicate nearly all the fine works of the 1700's, though wood carvers able to match England's of the 1750's are rare. Amateurs as well as professionals copy the rich and difficult needlework found on chairs and hangings of Queen Anne's time, and Chippendale's, Silversmiths of the present continue an art that gave dignity and elegance to unnumbered homes in Colonial America.

Several of those handcrafts that ceased or became mechanized, but whose products are important though minor ones, are being revived by enthusiastic and devoted admirers. Weaving, embroidery, iron forging, pottery making, are some that have become active again, and lately the free-hand and stenciled decoration of furniture and of things made of tin or sheet iron, has been studied and mastered.

This last was done with great skill a century and a half ago and earlier. Surviving examples show facility which tempts anyone having a little experience with brushes and colors, to repaint injured designs or to undertake whole reproductions. Such ventures are sure, at first, to be comparative failures, for the originals were done by those with long preparatory training, in a technique developed by decades of trial and error.

It must have been nearly fifteen years ago that I first met Mrs. Esther Stevens Brazer, and was shown her work in this type of decoration. Ever since it has been her particular subject of research or practice, and now has appeared a book by her in which she tells all that type and pictures can, for the instruction of those who would become skilled in this art. The title is Early American Decoration; the publishers, The Pond Ekberg Co., Springfield, Mass.; the price, $16.50.

It is a comprehensive treatise rather than a handbook, and is enriched by some thirty full-page color prints of remarkably fine quality. Only in the brief Introduction is historical background of stenciling and painted decoration given attention. The rest of the beautifully printed volume has to do with materials and techniques, followed by step-by-step instructions for each one of about twenty objects, from chairs to a snuffers tray, each step pictured in black-and-white and the finished work in true colors.

Desire for fidelity to original procedure, and deviation only for improved quality, is expressed in terms that leave no doubt of the writer's strong high respect for the art which she duplicates so successfully. A few sentences make this clear.

"Many decorators believe one thing; we believe another; and old-timers proceeded still differently! Up to now we have advocated absolute following of original methods, deviating only in the question of stencil paper. But the finish on antiques was usually less permanent than present-day varnishes, so we must make a choice between absolute restoration and practical durability. . . .

"In general, most old-time painted furniture and trays were given a finish of 'spirit varnish,' which is easily soluble in alcohol, and which we suspect was the equivalent of our shellac. It cracked easily; it was dark toned . . . and gave little protection to the pieces on which it was used. . . . Over early lace-edge trays we think the decorators themselves put no exterior finish, which may be the reason why we so seldom find their paint in original condition. . .

"The question is, shall we continue to use orange shellac on antique chairs, trays, etc., or shall we depart from following our masters' example and give our work the protection of a good 24-hour varnish rubbed to a dull finish? The student is at liberty to make his own decision. Rightly or wrongly we have made our own choice.

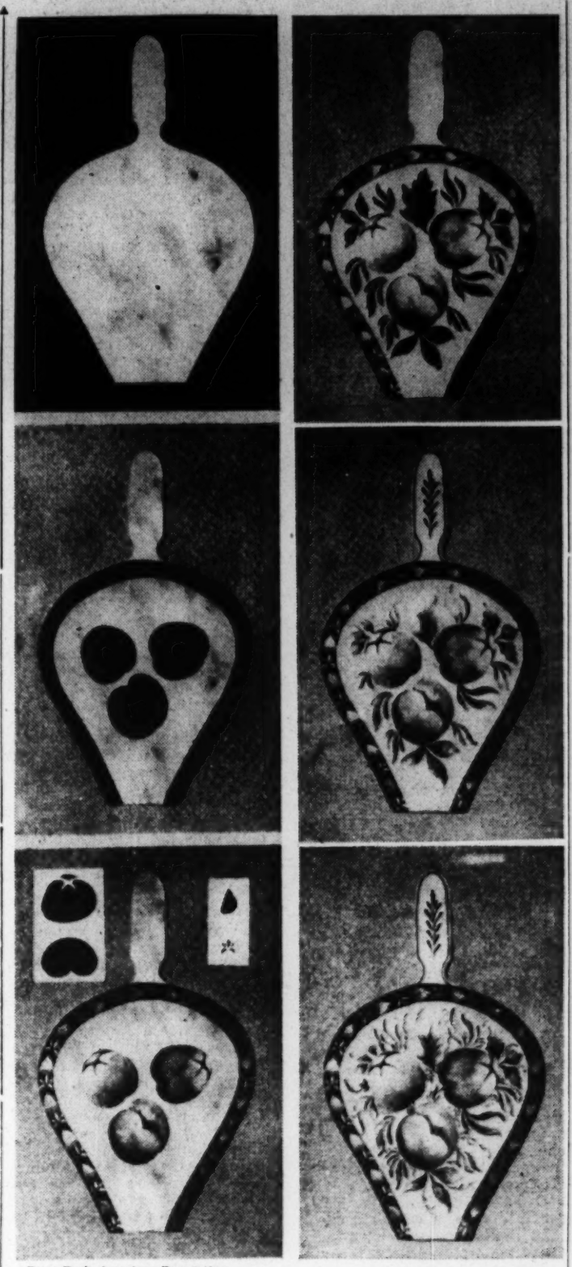
"We paint as brightly as the original decorators and give our work several coats of toned varnish to blend our glaringly new pigments into a mellow semblance of what a century has made of the originals. . . . After all, the early decorators would undoubtedly have preferred to use our better grade varnishes had they been universally available."

It seems that complete guidance of the beginner in this technique has been the aim of Mrs. Brazer although the absence of rudimentary instruction in brush work implies that some skill at painting is already at the students' command. Starting with this, one learns of materials and tools; methods for applying designs; brush-stroke work and free-hand bronzing; laying gold leaf and the technique of floating color. Saving original designs on furniture or metalware, is described, while another chapter concerns painted designs on furniture of Hepplewhite style, as well as on Hitchcock chairs and their contemporaries.

The colors woodwork was painted in Colonial times have been proved very different from those commonly believed. Studies of experts have shown that medium-toned blue, green, and yellow ochre, Indian red and grey were customary. Walls were done in two tones, fine moldings possibly gilded, with crimson accents. Plaster walls and ceilings were sometimes stenciled, or painted with free-hand designs; and there were stenciled floors. Both are pictured, colors described and directions given for doing similar work. Mrs. Brazer seems to have slight regard for spatter floors, believing that they date after the 1840's or '50's; still, she tells how to spatter.

Nearly a third of the book is given to practical demonstrations of old techniques, step-by-step expositions in pictures and type carrying about twenty different pieces from start to completion. Six stages of the work on a bellows are reproduced here, without the instructions which are alongside each vertical strip. Chairs, a Pennsylvania dower chest, several trays, and other pieces of sheet iron and tin ware, are other articles included in this demonstration section, with full-page color prints of each finished piece.

This book offers a sound foundation of theory and practical instructions for those wishing to learn an old art which has fascinated many modern decorators of ability and skill. It is based on long experience, thorough research of original methods, intuitive good taste and sensitive appreciation of excellence found in old work.



From Early American Decoration

Picturing six stages in the decoration of a bellows, shown with detailed directions on two 8" by 11" pages of Early American Decoration. This is one of about twenty such demonstrations, each including a full-page color print, stages shown in black-and-white.

Tendencies In Wall Treatments

By Kathrine Morrison

Part I

San Francisco

In searching for a moderate priced home in or near San Francisco, one will find the walls of most newly built houses made of plaster. Reception rooms will have some sort of textured surface and bedrooms will probably be papered. Light and cheerful colors invariably predominate.

Farther afield, across the Bay or down the peninsula in the hills where more rustic types of architecture prevail, one notices a large number of homes whose interior walls are of knotty pine. Sometimes the boards will be set horizontally but more often vertically. Some simpler, cabin-like structures, have plain boards and battens for inner walls; others, upright panels tongued and grooved. Occasionally these pine walls will have several coats of paint, so knots are obliterated. More often, they will have a single coat of some light colored paint or stain (frequently coral pink or pale gray), so thinly applied as to leave the grain and knots clearly visible. Or, again, they will be oiled and waxed. If a good quality of pine has been used, this latter process makes very pleasing walls indeed.

Some people object to these oiled and waxed walls, on the ground that they make a room too dark. This difficulty was overcome by a couple who wanted panelling in their living room to frame a fireplace, and as suitable setting for early American furniture. They panelled only one wall and covered the other three with a small-figured wall paper having a light background.

Although for a variety of reasons plaster walls still lead in small home construction, a number of other wall coverings are rapidly increasing in popularity. Among them are fibre boards of different kinds.

A Luncheon Counter for a Small Home

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Miami

Breakfast in some homes is a grab-and-run affair, when members of the family arrive at the table one at a time, with only a few minutes for eating before they dash off to business or school, and Mother goes back and forth from kitchen to dining room with hot food and fresh toast.

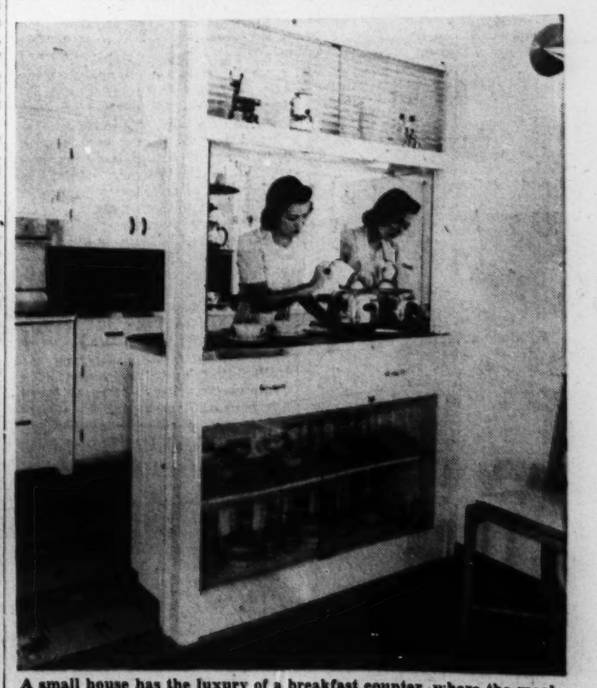
We know very well that it shouldn't be this way; that we really ought to get up early enough so the whole family can have a leisurely breakfast together, whether all are due to leave at the same time or not. But we know, too, that we are not likely to mend our ways, and that breakfast will continue to be a grand rush.

But there's another side to the matter. Dad may be a commuter, daily taking the 8:10 train, and the children attending the near-by school leaving home half an hour later. All have simple breakfasts, but don't need them at the same time. It's good practice for the youngsters to make toast and boil eggs for themselves, relieving Mother. With attractive facilities this may become fun all around, when a little discipline has taught the children to get up in time.

So why not plan to make it as easy as possible? A breakfast nook off the kitchen is a great help. But, especially in a small house, there may not be space for it, not even enough for a table and chairs. A step-saving breakfast counter requiring no additional space was the answer in a small house built here recently.

The counter separates the dining room from the kitchen; linoleum-topped, brightly edged with stainless metal, it holds the toaster and the grill, for which there are electric outlets close by. Mirrored doors (in the picture the young lady making toast is reflected in one of them) close the counter when it is not in use and also give apparent spaciousness to a not very large dining room. The sliding doors on the china cabinet above the counter are of fluted glass and there are additional cabinets below, with sliding doors of plain glass. Drawers hold silverware and napkins, so that everything needed for breakfast is close at hand.

In this house the counter is used also for children's luncheons and for Sunday night suppers, served buffet style. William Green of Miami, Fla., was the architect.



A small house has the luxury of a breakfast counter, where the meal is prepared in little space

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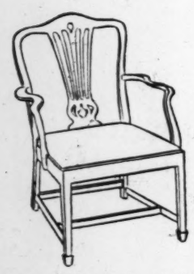
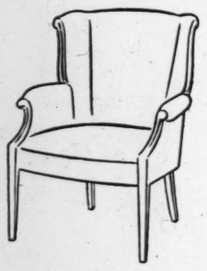
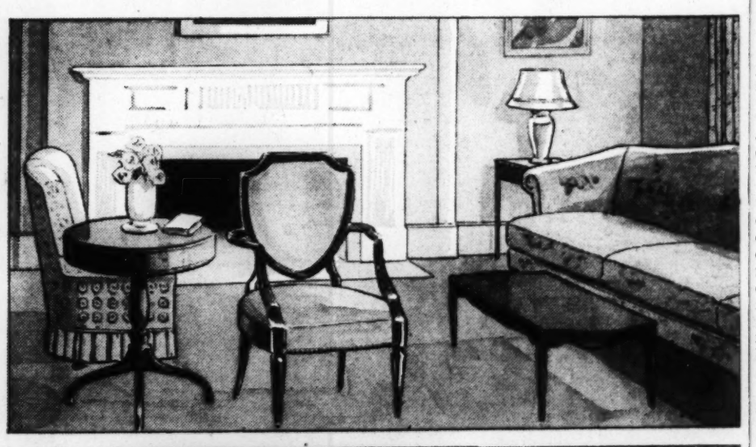
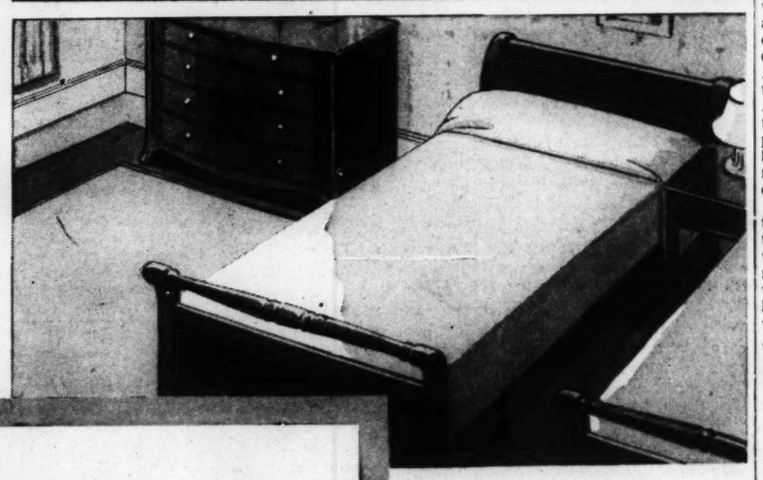


18TH CENTURY ENGLISH

The beautiful designs of the late 18th Century English designers are in high demand today. Chair above: Hepplewhite. Chair below: Sheraton. Rooms at right: 18th Century groupings.







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Husband and Wife Share Office Holding in Grange

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Nov. 19—Some organizations might be surprised if their president, while reading a long annual address, would call on his wife to take over the reading a while. But not the Grange.

When Louis J. Taber, National Master, said he was sure his wife's pleasant voice would be a welcome change and gave her the microphone here on the opening day of the convention while he took a brief rest, he did something a bit unusual but he smashed no traditions.

No one seemed to think it strange to hear Edna Taber read several pages of her husband's speech. For ever since the Grange was founded over seven decades ago, it has made office-holding a partnership affair, participated in by husband and wife.

Practical Policy

Giving women equality in membership is more than a graceful gesture. It is a practical policy, extending even to voting on the most important Grange matters. Every State Grange has two votes, one cast by the Master, the other by the Master's wife—or husband if the Master happens to be a woman. This situation actually exists in Montana, where capable and pretty Mrs. Beaulah Haase holds the Master's chair and her dairyman husband, I. F. Haase, votes by reason of his relationship to her.

All Grange committees are made up of equal numbers of men and women delegates, with the exception of a home economics committee which can't be bothered with men members.

Women go as far as they like in taking part in discussions. As a rule, they let their husbands do the talking, but once in a while a woman holds an opinion different from that of her spouse, and she does not hesitate to explain her views. Or if her husband is absent, she quite naturally speaks in his place. On committees, husbands and wives are not paired, so it is still more usual for women members to express opinions.

A New England school teacher of the '70s, Miss Carrie Hall, gets credit for the placing of women on equal footing with men in the Grange. Niece of one of the Grange founders, Miss Hall persuaded her uncle that the feminine partner on the farm should have equal rights in the order. Mr. Taber paid high tribute to her part in establishing Grange policy in his annual address this year.

Triumph for Women

"Great as were the men (founders)," he said, "their work would have come to naught, except for the contribution of a gifted young woman, Miss Carrie Hall. She insisted that unless farm women had equal voice and vote, there could be no success.

"Her triumph of convincing men of the place of women in the Grange was also the triumph of the Grange in pioneering for broader fields of usefulness for women, not only on the farm but in the Nation as well."

Women have made particularly important contributions to Grange work in their development of junior activities. Theirs is the chief responsibility for the Juvenile Grange, a fraternity with a simple ritual for small children, a sort of prep school for Grange membership. In the hands of women falls much of the important program work for meetings, since women frequently serve in the capacity of program arranger, or lecturer, as it is called.

Straus at A. F. of L. Meeting Urges Planning Now for Peace

NEW ORLEANS, La., Nov. 19 (AP)—Loss of jobs by perhaps 5,000,000 men when this country returns to a peace economy was predicted today by Federal Housing Administrator Nathan Straus.

Plans to prevent such wholesale unemployment, Mr. Straus said in an address prepared for delivery at the American Federation of Labor convention, should include a public housing program of about 500,000 homes a year at the end of the defense emergency.

"I am not speaking of something theoretical or even problematical," said Mr. Straus in suggesting that in preparing against war this country should also prepare for peace.

He said:

"Let us plan now to take up the slack in employment that is sure to occur by a program of useful public works, thoughtfully conceived and carefully worked out now to provide maximum benefits at minimum costs."

Mr. Straus said he cannot share the "optimism" of those thinking unemployment will be permanently cursed by expansion of defense industries. After asserting his realization America must arm, he added:

Not Solve Problem

"The armament program will not in the long run solve the problem of technological unemployment. On the contrary, the defense program will, through sad necessity, in the long run aggravate and double the problem unless we can plan and act now."

Mr. Straus and Chairman Arthur J. Altmeyer of the Social Security Board were two government spokesmen at the convention.

Mr. Altmeyer declared in a prepared address that methods of protecting social security rights of defense employees and draftees must be perfected in order that they not lose their social security credits.

"You," Mr. Straus said, "have been the first large group of Americans to grasp the truth: that a public housing program is the road to steady and productive employment. . . ."

Expressing doubt that expanding the defense industries could permanently cure unemployment, Mr. Straus said:

"I believe we must plan to face the possibility that at least 5,000,000 men may be thrown out of work by the re-establishment of a peacetime economy in this country unless we do something now to prevent it."

The Administrator, suggesting a program of public works to take up the anticipated slack in employment, said:

"Plans should encompass a public building program of the great defense forces of our country, a force which promotes and protects our democracy from within and keeps our country worth defending and worth fighting for, if fight we must."

The nation's defenses, Mr. Altmeyer said, must be "strong within and without. We cannot afford to sacrifice those gains which will help us to become a strong nation—particularly those laws which protect the working man and his family from exhausting toil, starvation pay, the hazards of unemployment, dependency in old age, and industrial accident."

Not Get Credit

The Socity Security Board Chairman said that unless the present law were changed organized workers taking jobs as defense workers in government employ would not get credit in their social security accounts while so occupied.

"In order to propose a method of protecting the insurance rights of these men," Mr. Altmeyer said, "under the Social Security Act we have to find a way to do it without colliding with the insurance rights of hundreds of thousands of employees of the Federal Government who have built up insurance rights under the Federal civil service retirement system."

"Not only wage credits stop when the man moves from private to public employment," he said. "If or when he returns to private employment after the defense emergency is over, and his social security account is reopened, the amount of his old-age benefits, and the amount of the benefits to his wife and children will be reduced by the present method of calculating his payments. Clearly, something must be done about all that. . . .

"For the men who leave jobs to go into military service . . . there arises a similar problem of insurance rights under the Social Security Act. . . . When they are mustered out of the military service they may need the weekly benefits while they are looking for a job. They will have lost, also, credits toward their old-age insurance and the protection of their future families."

A.F. of L. Peace

Continued from Page 1

poses on the taxpayers construction costs that are from two to eight times greater than under private contracts with skilled labor," the resolutions stated.

Aid to Politicians

"It is a known fact that WPA flourishes to this extent in the various states only because it suits the selfish purposes of powerful politicians who are able in this way to control the votes by exploiting the misery and the helplessness of the unemployed."

A. F. of L. President, William Green, deeply skeptical that a labor settlement was brought any closer by John L. Lewis' announced intention of resigning the Congress of Industrial Organizations presidency, told the applauding convention of the President's desire for unity in labor ranks.

Mr. Green said:

"The President of the United States is willing to help us and assist us and he has asked if committees (A. F. of L. and C. I. O.) can be assembled and put to work; that they meet with him first of all and explore with him the situation at the White House, there to receive his assurances of good will and co-operation."

At the same time, Mr. Green outlined a settlement plan which he admitted was not new and which he charged—without using his name—that Mr. Lewis had already blocked by refusing to let committees from the C. I. O. treat with A. F. of L. representatives.

Mr. Green offered this peace plan:

"First of all, let the committees (A. F of L-C. I. O.) meet, honorable men meeting in good faith in all sincerity. Let them agree that the original unions that left us shall be admitted and occupy the positions they held with us when they left, adjusting such difficulties as may have arisen since they left us in 1935.

"Then let them stand by while the committees representing conflicting groups—those representing clashing unions in the American Federation of Labor covering jurisdiction in a field that is now claimed by unions chartered by the C. I. O.—agree upon a plan of amalgamation, a plan of merger, the blending of these groups into one union, so that we will have in the house of labor a fair degree of peace and tranquillity.

"Let these committees work diligently until they have accomplished their purpose and then if there is some collateral question that cannot be settled, let some tribunal be set up by mutual agreement to which these collateral questions might be submitted for final decision, the basis of it all to be a complete understanding that the jurisdictional rights of the American Federation of Labor unions shall be protected and preserved."

Helpmeet

Mrs. Louis J. Taber
Wife of the Master of the National Grange who read part of her husband's convention speech.

C. I. O. Offers Its Basis For Unity in Labor

Continued from Page 1

tion of his pro-Willkie speech he said he did that in his individual capacity—and if he "had the same thing to do over would do precisely the same thing."

There were cheers at this first public defense by Mr. Lewis of his position, and a solitary boo. Mr. Lewis took cognizance of the latter and challenged his opponent to come forward. Offer was not accepted.

Mr. Lewis explained that his pro-Willkie text was carried in the C. I. O. News because "thousands of members had written in for it." At one point Mr. Lewis stated that he "was not running for any office" and to his challengers offered an abrupt—"So what?"

Joseph A. Salerno, President of the Massachusetts C. I. O., from the floor charged industrial workers had given their answer to efforts to take them into the Willkie camp by voting "three to one" for President Roosevelt. This part of the committee report indorsing the C. I. O. News was adopted, however, with only a scattering of "Noes."

In the same way other sections of the report were adopted.

Charges Partiality

Mr. Murray assailed the awarding of defense contracts to corporations which are "in violation of the Wagner Act, and Wage-Hour Act," which represents the point at which the C. I. O. is most bitter against the New Deal. In strong language, he appeared to lay down an ultimatum to the Government on this point.

Why should Bethlehem Steel and Ford be allowed to violate the law, he cried, and receive huge defense contracts? He proposed a new national defense setup with boards for each industry with labor represented; a higher board of review acting as a clearing house, and on top of all a final board headed by the President and his advisors, with again high placed labor officials represented.

Mr. Murray said he disagreed with Mr. Lewis in the recent election but he "did not disagree with him on fundamental issues."

Identifying himself wholeheartedly with major Lewis policies, including the latter's suspicion of the war effort, Murray said he had never been sympathetic to "pressures of international power politics," and he declared "my interest is exclusively with organizing the unorganized."

Has No Aspirations

Striking a personal note, Mr. Murray took recognition of efforts to have him succeed Mr. Lewis. "I have no aspirations," he said. "I am not a candidate for the presidency of the C. I. O. That decision has been reached by me."

He concluded with expressions of respect, admiration and love for the C. I. O. leader.

In some quarters this was taken as a withdrawal of Mr. Murray's candidacy. In others, however, it was felt that he had not closed the door, but had rather indicated that, if elected, he would follow Lewis policies. An effort to "draft Murray" got under way immediately.

Questioned directly, Mr. Murray declined to say whether he would accept the C. I. O. presidency if it were offered him.

Meanwhile, the convention took up the vexed resolution on labor unity.

There are no signs here that Mr. Lewis intends to withdraw from an active part in national affairs whatever he does about his leadership in the C. I. O.

He will continue to head the 600,000 United Mine Workers Union at $25,000 a year and at the same time hold the chairmanship of Labor's Nonpartisan League which is largely financed and controlled by the U. M. W. His speech at the opening of the C. I. O. convention showed a continuing interest in social and economic matters which border on the political at every turn. There are no indications that he has ended his feud with President Roosevelt or has any intention of making peace. The ovation given him by friendly elements at this convention leaves little doubt that his influence in the C. I. O. will remain substantial even though it is no longer dominant.

For these and other reasons Mr. Lews remains an incalculable factor to be reckoned with in the national labor movement and his stormy personality must be considered in any discussion of labor peace.

By his personal allusions to William Green, head of the American Federation of Labor yesterday, he showed no indication of burying the hatchet in that direction, either. On the contrary, it threw a new obstacle in the path of trade union reconciliation. Although the rank-and-file demand for labor peace in the United States is strong and growing, the average delegate at this convention shakes his head over the immediate prospect. They admit, however, that the situation is still fluid, and look to new peace efforts by President Roosevelt as possibly a decisive factor in the result.

Lee Pressman, C. I. O. counsel, today hailed the refusal of the Supreme Court yesterday to grant certiorari to the Elkland (Pa.) Leather Company in a so-called "free speech" case as indicating a precedent for the Ford case when it is raised. The Third Circuit Court upheld the NLRB ruling that the Elkland Company committed an unfair labor act by giving its employees along with their pay checks, a written statement announcing an open-shop policy.

The Supreme Court yesterday refused to review the case and thereby let the NLRB ruling stand that the right of free speech "does not comprehend the right to engage in unfair labor practices."

The C. I. O. took two other actions here before settling down to direct questions of labor peace today. It adopted a resolution calling on the Senate Commerce Committee to reject President Roosevelt's nomination of Representative John J. Dempsey (D) of New Mexico as a member of the United States Maritime Commission on the grounds of alleged former anti-union activity. And it patched up temporarily the dispute between left-wing groups in the New York C. I. O. by appointing Thomas Kennedy, U. M. W. Secretary-Treasurer, as a "receiver" of the organization, with two other officials, until a new state convention is held.

Grange Asks Court Check On Agencies

By Dorothea Kahn
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Nov. 19—Opposed in general to trends toward increasing Federal control, the National Grange in convention here has sent wires to leaders of the Senate urging passage of the Logan Walter bill. Already approved by the House, this bill would require that rules enacted by such agencies as the National Labor Relations Board be subject to court review.

Fred Brenckman, legislative representative of the Grange, has worked for enactment of the bill during recent months although it had not been submitted to Grange convention action. Now it has the warm indorsement of the voting body of the order, composed of representatives of some 800,000 farm people in 37 States.

As explained in the resolution, the bill puts a check on the makings of administrative law by Federal agencies by providing, among other things, that the Federal courts shall have authority to determine whether any rule enacted by such agencies conflicts with the Constitution of the United States or violates the statute under which is was written. The Grange is already on record as opposed to "what is commonly called State medicine," but this year a stronger resolution on the subject has been introduced by Herschel D. Newsom, Master of the Indiana Grange.

Wants Stand Reaffirmed

Speaking for his resolution which has not yet come up for a vote, Mr. Newson notes that there has been an effort to establish a national wealth program calling for a 10 year expenditure of $8,000,000,000 and he holds that such a plan would go far toward establishing State medicine in the United States with the possibility of limiting taxpayers in their freedom of choice of physicians. He is therefore asking the Grange to reaffirm its opposition to State medicine and its preference for voluntary plans of group medical care.

Concurring heartily with Mr. Newsom is the Home Economics Chairman of the Michigan State Grange, Dr. Dora Stockman, who, as a member of her State Legislature, has been instrumental in getting the enactment of legislation which has enabled 50,000 people in her State to take part in voluntary health insurance plans. The insurance system has been in operation about nine months.

Dr. Stockman declared in an interview that she believes her State has found a way to meet the desires of low income groups for medical care without calling in the State or Federal Government to supply it.

Vigilance Still Needed

Some 28 other States are studying the Michigan law, Dr. Stockman has been informed, but she thinks there is still need for vigilance lest advocates of the Federal program revive the Wagner Health bill. So does Mr. Brenckman who opposed the Wagner bill in the last session as the Grange's spokesman.

Business people of Syracuse were hosts last night to Grange delegates when they entertained them at a dinner at the Onondaga Country Club. This city-country get-together, an innovation in Grange conventions, was arranged by the Syracuse Chamber of Commerce which has done much in the past to promote friendly relations between rural and city groups. In this same country club dining hall the Syracuse Chamber has entertained several Secretaries of Agriculture and other notables in the agricultural world, as well as President Roosevelt, said I. D. Barnum, Syracuse publisher, who acted as toastmaster.

During a voting session yesterday, Grangers accepted the invitation of New England Masters to hold their Diamond Jubilee Convention next year in that section. Boston will probably be the city. At the same time, they re-elected E. A. Eckert, Master of the Illinois Grange, to the post on the executive board which he has held for 18 years.

Roosevelt Confidence Disclosed in October

NEW YORK (AP)—Long before the November election determined their 1941 domicile, President and Mrs. Roosevelt gave their address for the 1941 New York Social Register as "The White House, Washington, D. C."

Address blanks for the book, now being distributed to subscribers, had to be returned by the first week in October. Mr. and Mrs. Wendell L. Willkie are listed as living here on Fifth Avenue, as last year.

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WOLSH

IT'S 74° WARM IN MIAMI
Official U. S. Weather Bureau figures for Miami yesterday.

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The Home Forum

The Nets Are Gone

SYMBOLICALLY ENOUGH, the Neighborhood Club took down the tennis nets on Armistice Day. They were there when I passed in the morning, suggesting we play one final match before beating the racquet into a snow shovel. We had played tennis on Armistice Day last year. It could be done, albeit in heavy sweaters and warm gloves—muffling the players with the contours and unstreamlined motions of an Eskimauan ballet. Perhaps this afternoon—

The alarm clock had said: "And don't forget to take in the hickory lawn furniture." A few minutes later, a bird and a squirrel entered rebuttal as I looked out on the mod-erate sunshine of the November morning. And then the tennis nets—like the tough web a movie-groomed prosecuting attorney weaves round a wavering victim—raised the barrier of their argument, thread on thread. And the witnesses-for-the-case-of-leaving-the-lawn-furniture-where-it-was won the day.

Which does not mean that any tennis got played. It rarely follows, when you put the one thing off, that you do the other. Not having to put the lawn furniture away gave me more time to stay in town. It was getting dark when I passed the club again. The nets had vanished. Few things, if you are a tennis player (real or self-styled) can be as final as that. Few spaces are as eloquent with vacuum as that which you observe for the first time each fall hanging between the two posts where the net ought to be.

* * *

I have often wondered if club stewards fully appreciate their privilege and responsibility where tennis nets are concerned. Taking them in is rolling up a season, bright mornings, easy afternoons, sunsets, birds, flowers and all. The steward chooses a day. He marches to the middle of the court. He unhooks one end of Summer, unties Spring's fetter at the post's base, lets out the long line of once-taut joyousness, and the year goes limp. He bundles it up; and, as if he were a nonchalant ruler of Olympus, carries it away with him to a cellar disciplined by tidy thinking from which Winter apparently is never very far.

No matter how gentle the despotism, there it is. Isn't it too much to entrust to one man—even to Roland Burkett, to whom you gratefully entrust your guests and even your very game?

I suppose, if anybody else just went out and hauled Summer down like a frayed flag, rolled it up like a faded sail, and carried it off like a bundle for a rummage bazaar, we should never stand for it. We are politically minded enough at the Neighborhood Club, goodness knows. When we hold open house to help folk forget the tense times they are trying to elbow through, we pin the donkey's tail on with a "Vote for Our Man" lapel button. The man who takes your supper check wears a "Vote for Our Man" button as big as a butter plate. And, if you came in a fence-sitter, you will have been fed, hand-shaked, sung, danced, bowled, ping-ponged, and bridged into a life-long voter-for-our-man.

I don't know how many terms our club steward has served. Club presidents come and go. They are mere kings in the background. The man who takes in the nets does it with the unapologetic efficiency of one to whom public opinion is the zephyr that attacks his crown locks; and he doesn't even bother to wear a hat.

* * *

I have learned one secret of his rule over us. He is not the average sort of politician who tells you things are going to be better than they are now. He simply lets you know that things are better right now than you think they are. And, since he doesn't argue the point, neither do you. Before I was elected to the neighborhood, having just moved in up the street, I sought tennis privileges at the club. The secretary was away for the summer. I called the club. The steward answered. "What shall I do about it?" I inquired. "You just come down and play." But there were my guests; I had hoped to arrange— "You just bring them along."

I met Mr. B—but it is Roland he prefers to be called—at the courts. I had more questions. When I wished to be sure of a court, should I reserve one? "Oh, no, that's not necessary." But suppose they were to be all taken on a crucial afternoon? "You can always get time for a game on them." Evidently my silence was an incredulous one, for Roland felt it necessary to explain: "We are always happy around here," he informed me. That is the way to make conformists.

* * *

And now they are burning the last leaves, up and down the street. In the morning, as I pass the courts, I see the chill emptiness between the net posts just as I do in the evening. There is a sameness to the days. Variety has gone indoors. Only the more hardy bird or the more tenacious leaf lingers, and both seem gray-brown.

Some day again, though, I shall be going down the street with my thoughts still manacled to time tables, my purposes hardened to pavement, and my hopes no warmer than to get back to an evening's firelight. And there will be Roland, down on all fours, inspecting the staples that hold down the tapes; there will be Roland erasing the miniature river-beds that the thaw has engraved in the precious smoothness of the clay, or examining the wire-mesh backstops. Some day, as the first crocus got through while we slept, as the buds appeared without warning, as the first robin stood in the attitude of one who had been there quite a long time now—some day, just like that, the nets will be up again. The void will sing with their challenge.

But, at this moment, I am reminded, I ought to be putting away the lawn furniture.

CARLYLE MORGAN

By Courtesy of the San Francisco Museum of Art to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"SEATED WOMAN WITH VEIL": *A Pastel by Jean Edouard Vuillard*

BORN IN 1868, Jean Edouard Vuillard came in his youth to Paris where he had some training with Bouguereau at the Academie Julian, and with Gérôme at the Ecole des Beaux Arts. But the academic training did not hold him under its discipline for long, since he soon began to rub elbows with the young, courageous, enterprising Impressionists. His name is often bracketed with that of Pierre Bonnard.

Vuillard has painted landscapes, interiors, and still-lifes in enchanting color harmonies. He has applied his color with little touches of the brush in subtle variations, imparting to his subjects both vitality and exquisite surface pattern. As the years pass by and we are better able to see the French Impressionist movement in perspective, Vuillard still ranks among the most distinguished artists of that group.

This charming portrait in the San Francisco Museum of Art was executed in pastels. The lady is seated in the relaxed and informal attitude which became typical among painters of Vuillard's generation. The portrait reminds us in its piquancy and intimate quality of similar subjects characterized by Edgar Degas, Pierre Auguste Renoir, and Pierre Bonnard. The modern Frenchman has abandoned the conventions and artificiality which had once dominated and limited the portraitist. He has scorned affectations, except perhaps to mock at them. He has assumed a relaxed and democratic attitude, perceiving people as they are in a human and even awkward way. They have gained consequently a free, spontaneous quality which was precluded by the mannerisms of their forebears.

DOROTHY ADLOW

Over a Stony Desert in Arabia

OH, MY DEAR MOTHER, such a travel I've had! I often wished you could have seen me at it, and wondered what sort of a face you would have made. Listen, then. On Tuesday morning I rode off with my invaluable cook, Mikhail, and the best of my muleteers (and he is as good as anyone could wish) Habib, on the best of his mules, and six Druzes. I left my tents behind, took some rugs, five chickens and plenty of bread, a fur coat and a camera. This was our modest all for three days. We rode down the Druze mountains for an hour, then for an hour through a shallow winding valley of volcanic rock, then we came out on to the wide desolation of the Safah. It is all covered with black stones. How they got there I can't think. The earth they lie on is yellow like sand, but quite hard, and nothing grows but a few plants of desert scrub, of which there are many kinds, but I won't trouble you with their names at the present time. Once in a while you see a small flock of goats or herd of camels quarrying their dinner, so to speak, and from space to space a few black tents belonging to the Ghiath Arabs, who are a very poor tribe that spend the winter in the Safah and come in spring to the Druze hills. Through this wilderness of stones we rode for three hours and then we met one in rags whose name was Hound of God—it sounds like a pretence mystery tale, but it's the real thing. He was exceedingly glad to see us, was Hound of God, having been a friend of the family for years—at least eighty years, I should judge. He told us there was a pool of water near and Arab tents two hours away—we found the water and lunched by it, sharing it with a herd of camels, but in the matter of the Arabs he lied, did Hound of God. We rode on and on over all the stones in the world and at last, half an hour before sunset, just as we were deciding that we should have to sleep out, waterless, one of the Druzes caught sight of the smoke of some Arab tents. We got there in the dusk and stumbled in over the stones with the camels and the goats which were returning home after a laborious day of feeding. Very miserable the little encampment looked. They have nothing but a few camels, the black tents and the coffee pots. They eat nothing but bread and all their days they wander among the stones in fear of their lives, for the Safah is swept by the ghazus of the big tribes from north to south and they harry the Ghiath as they pass. We scattered, being a big party. Ghishghash, my servants, and I went to the house of the Sheikh, whose name was Understanding.... We dined on flaps of fresh bread and bowls of dibbis and then I curled myself up in a blanket and went to sleep in a corner of the tent. The smoke of the fire was abominable, but it blew out after a bit; one side of an Arab tent is always open, you know. The fleas didn't blow out. I woke in the middle of the night. There was a big moon shining into the tent, the Arabs and the Druzes were all sleeping round the cold hearth, a couple of mares were standing peacefully by the tent pole, and beyond them, on the stones, a camel lay champing. Then I slept till dawn. Half an hour after the sun was up we were off, the party increased by one of our hosts. . . . And presently I discovered that the narrow track we were riding in was a road as old as time. It was marked at intervals by piled-up heaps of stones and at one place there was a stone which had been a well stone, for it was worn a couple of inches deep with the rub of the rope—it must have served a respectable time, for this black rock is extraordinarily hard—and in another there was a mass of rock all covered with inscriptions, Nabathaean, Greek, Kufic, and one in a babel which I did not know, but it was very like the oldest script of Yemen Sabaean; and last of all the Arabs had scrawled their tribe marks there. So each according to his kind had recorded his passing. . . . The second night in Arab tents was rather wearing, I must admit, and I felt quite extraordinarily dirty this morning. We started early and I got back to my tents at four. . . . It was an interesting journey, however, hard work but well worth the trouble.—From "The Letters of Gertrude Bell," selected and edited by LADY BELL. (New York: Boni & Liveright.)

Emerson's Estimate Of Alcott

Mar. 23, 1842

HOW PREPARES NOW the good Alcott to go to England, after so long and strict acquaintance as I have had with him for seven years. I saw him for the first time in Boston in 1835. . . .

He is a man of ideas, a man of faith. . . . He delights in speculation, in nothing so much, and is very well endowed and weaponed for that work with a copious, accurate and elegant vocabulary; I may say poetic; so that I know no man who speaks such good English as he, and is so inventive withal. He speaks truth truly; or the expression is adequate. Yet he knows only this one language. He hardly needs an antagonist,—he needs only an intelligent ear. . . . He has moreover the greatest possession of both mind and of temper in his discourse, so that the mastery and moderation and foresight, and yet felicity, with which he unfolds his thought, are not to be surpassed. . . . He takes such delight in the exercise of this faculty that he will willingly talk the whole of a day, and most part of the night, and then again tomorrow, for days successively, and if I, who am impatient of much speaking, draw him out to walk in the woods or fields, he will stop at the first fence and very soon propose either to sit down or to return. He seems to think that society exists for this function, and that all literature is good or bad as it approaches colloquy, which is its perfection. . . .

He is quite ready at any moment to abandon his present residence and employment, his country, nay, his wife and children, on very short notice, to put any new dream into practice which had bubbled up in the effervescence of discourse. . . .

Alcott sees the law of man truer and farther than anyone ever did. Unhappily his conversation never loses sight of his own personality. He never quotes, he never refers; his only illustration is his own biography. His topic yesterday is Alcott on the 17th of October; today, Alcott on the 18th of October; tomorrow, on the 19th. So will it be always. The poet, rapt in future times or into deeps of nature admired for themselves, lost in their law, cheers us with a lively charm; but this noble genius discredits genius to me. I do not want any more such persons to exist.—From "The Heart of Emerson's Journals, edited by BLISS PERRY. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

The Sweeper

The street sweeper walks in the street in the
breezy dawn,
Pushing his broom and his barrel ahead in
his van,
But what can he find to sweep except the sun
And his shadow beside him walking like
another man?
The ice mocks at his barrel, the gold foil
Stuck in the ice is locked away from his
broom,
And only the water chortles in the canal,
And the pigeons in the cathedral coo and
croon.
Why is he here alone in the windy dawn,
With the claret burst of the sun brilliant and
strong?
Perhaps he was sweeping splinters off the
moon,
Perhaps he was up on the hill when the moon
was born,
Perhaps he was dreaming his hands were
pushing a plow
Into the sunrise leaving a dusky furrow,
Not pushing an empty barrow as they do now.

ELIZABETH JANE ASTLEY

"The guest of God"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

TODAY ONE hears much about refugees from those countries that are being torn with strife and conflict. One hears of the work that is being carried on daily to find comfort and joy for children, many of whom are ignorant of the reasons for any disturbance in their usual home conditions. The pure child thought is innocent of the brutality which, through mad ambition, strives for place, power, and possession. Purity, which includes peace and quietness, knows nothing of insatiable greed for material possessions, which spell material accomplishment.

Of little children, Jesus, the great Teacher, said (Matthew 19:14), "Suffer little children, and forbid them not, to come unto me: for of such is the kingdom of heaven." He knew that the pure child thought readily receives the blessing of his glorious understanding of God. He knew God as their protector, their Father-Mother.

All the material comforts that are given to any child, man, or woman are as nothing unless accompanied by an understanding that every good gift comes from God. In the Glossary of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 587), Mary Baker Eddy gives the definition of "God" as "the great I AM; the all-knowing, all-seeing, all-acting, all-wise, all-loving, and eternal; Principle; Mind; Soul; Spirit; Life; Truth; Love; all substance; intelligence."

God is All. Hence, in his real selfhood, everyone, of whatever nation, abides in God now, cared for, protected, loved of Him. This is his true inheritance. Nothing can rob him of it. His home is spiritual and will be manifested to him as his thought awakens to the fact. Spirit is the only real home, and the real man, the child of God, abides in it now. What precious reassurance Christian Science gives to the war-torn and weary in the realization that their safety lies in the glorious understanding that God is forever protecting all that reflects Him! Mrs. Eddy defines "Jerusalem" (Science and Health, p. 589), in part, as "home, heaven," showing that the real home is heaven, including all the lovely, heavenly qualities of thought. The all-enveloping Love which is God cares for all His children. In reality, there is no such thing as a refugee from evil, since God is everywhere; and never for an instant can man be separated from God.

Mortal mind claims identity, place, power, and personality; the ability to produce evil, separation, antagonism, revenge, hatred, and to kill and destroy. But mortal mind is a liar. The real man is ever at one with his Father-Mother, God. This truth, declared, lived, and realized, will end war, for before the truth the hosts of evil fall. As we know the truth, we shall prove the unreality of separation and destruction.

When Joseph was told by the angel to take the child Jesus and his mother into Egypt, he obeyed. Now merely taking the little child to another place did not of itself accomplish his protection. But the angel thought or intuition which led Joseph to follow the highest step he understood, was protective. Our refuge is found in obedience to Truth. A willingness to listen to and follow God's directing will always lead us into right paths, where Love points the way of safety. Throughout his ministry, Christ Jesus proved the protective power of Truth, and the record of his glorious work establishes his position as the Ensample for all mankind.

Following closely in Jesus' footsteps, Mrs. Eddy proved the truth of her discovery and left her textbook and other writings, to guide, comfort, and sustain us. Christ Jesus said (Matthew 11:28), "Come unto me, all ye that labour and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest." In Science and Health (p. 254), Mrs. Eddy gives this loving assurance to all: "Pilgrim on earth, thy home is heaven; stranger, thou art the guest of God."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

"L'hôte de Dieu"

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

ON PARLE BEAUCOUP actuellement des réfugiés que les conflits et la guerre ont chassés de leur pays. Nous savons quel travail se poursuit dans certains milieux pour procurer le réconfort et la joie à des hôtes juvéniles, dont beaucoup ne savent pas même pourquoi leur famille est dispersée. La pure pensée de l'enfant ignore la brutalité qui, sous l'empire d'une folle ambition, lutte pour acquérir un rang supérieur, un pouvoir ou des possessions immenses. La pureté marche de pair avec la paix et le calme; aussi ne conçoit-elle pas l'insatiable avidité des possessions matérielles qui sont censées être le summum de la réussite.

Voici comment Jésus, le grand Maître, parlait des petits enfants (Matthieu 19:14): "Laissez venir à moi les petits enfants, et ne les en empêchez point; car le royaume des cieux est pour ceux qui leur ressemblent." Il savait que les pures pensées enfantines étaient prêtes à recevoir les bénédictions qu'apportait sa merveilleuse compréhension de Dieu. Il savait que Dieu est leur protecteur, leur Père-Mère.

Tout ce qu'on peut donner aux humains — enfants, hommes ou femmes — pour assurer leur confort matériel est peu de chose sans la compréhension que tout don parfait vient de Dieu. Dans le Glossaire de *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Écritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)*, à la page 587, Mary Baker Eddy donne cette définition du terme "Dieu": "Le grand JE SUIS; Celui qui sait tout, qui voit tout, en qui est toute action, toute sagesse, tout amour, et qui est éternel; Principe; Entendement; Ame; Esprit; Vie; Vérité; Amour; toute substance; intelligence."

Dieu est Tout. Par conséquent, dans son moi réel, chacun, à quelque nation qu'il appartienne, demeure actuellement en Dieu, qui prend soin de lui, qui l'aime et le protège. C'est là le vrai héritage de l'homme. Rien ne peut l'en déposséder. Notre demeure est spirituelle, et nous en verrons la manifestation, quand notre pensée s'éveillera à ce fait. L'Esprit est la seule véritable demeure; et l'homme réel, l'enfant de Dieu, s'y trouve en sûreté maintenant même. Aux humains lassés, à ceux qui souffrent de la guerre, la Science Chrétienne apporte cette précieuse assurance: leur sécurité se trouve dans la sereine compréhension du fait que Dieu protège à jamais tout ce qui Le reflète. Dans sa définition de "Jérusalem" (*Science et Santé*, p. 589), Mrs. Eddy donne notamment ces synonymes: "La demeure, le ciel;" elle montre ainsi que la vraie demeure c'est le ciel, où figurent toutes les qualités mentales aimables et célestes. Etant l'Amour dont nul n'est exclu, Dieu prend soin de tous Ses enfants. En réalité, il ne peut y avoir de réfugiés fuyant le mal, puisque Dieu est partout; et l'homme ne saurait être, fût-ce un instant, séparé de Dieu.

L'entendement mortel revendique une identité, une place, une puissance, une personnalité; il prétend qu'il peut produire le mal, la séparation, l'antagonisme, la vengeance, la haine — qu'il peut tuer et détruire. Mais l'entendement mortel est menteur. L'homme réel est toujours uni à son Père-Mère Dieu. Si l'on déclare cette vérité, qu'on la vive et qu'on la réalise, elle mettra fin aux guerres, car devant la vérité les légions du mal s'effondrent. Dans la mesure où nous connaissons la vérité, nous prouvons l'irréalité de la séparation et de la destruction.

Lorsqu'un ange dit à Joseph d'emmener en Egypte l'enfant Jésus et sa mère, il obéit. Sans doute le transport du petit enfant dans un autre pays ne constituait pas en soi une protection. Mais la pensée angélique était protectrice — l'intuition qui guida Joseph et lui fit prendre, dans la mesure de sa compréhension, le parti le plus élevé. Notre refuge se trouve dans l'obéissance à la Vérité. Si nous sommes prêts à écouter les directions divines et à les suivre, elles nous conduiront toujours dans des voies justes, où l'Amour nous montrera le chemin de la sécurité. Dans tout son ministère, le Christ Jésus prouva le pouvoir protecteur de la Vérité; la Bible atteste l'œuvre admirable qu'il accomplit et montre qu'il est vraiment le Modèle que tous les hommes devront suivre.

Marchant avec fidélité sur les traces de Jésus, Mrs. Eddy prouva la vérité de ce qu'elle avait découvert; et son livre de texte ainsi que ses autres ouvrages nous guident, nous encouragent et nous soutiennent. Le Christ Jésus disait (Matthieu 11:28): "Venez à moi, vous tous qui êtes fatigués et chargés, et je vous soulagerai." Dans *Science et Santé* (p. 254) Mrs. Eddy nous donne à tous cette assurance pleine d'amour: "Pèlerin sur la terre, ta demeure est le ciel; étranger, tu es l'hôte de Dieu."

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications Scientistes Chrétiennes en français, écrire à La Société d'Edition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

Why Budapest?

MY FEELING ABOUT Budapest is that almost *any* way of getting there must be a good way. On no account would I have any one miss it who has got as near to it as Vienna. I have never met anybody who had been to Budapest who was not as lyric about it as his gifts allowed. Why? I don't believe any of us can say.

Of *course* it's a beautiful city! Very fine architecture? Well, no; quite modern, much of it, and not the best modern in the world. Full of quaint, half-Oriental corners? No; they're few, hard-to-find, and not very picturesque or Byzantine. Lots of historical associations? Undoubtedly; but most of them are unfamiliar to English-speaking persons. Wonderful museums? Compared with those of many other cities (Vienna, for instance), no; but good, at that, and interesting.

What, then? I can't say. Except for the utter unintelligibility of signs (street and shop) there is very little to suggest a different civilization from that which made Vienna, or Munich, or Dresden.

Gypsies? In café orchestras. Others, you must hunt for, and may not recognize for such when you have found them. A lingering air of Turkish harems and houris? In no capital of Western Europe do you find smarter women doing better justice to Paris styles.

Silly—*isn't it*—not being able to tell what there is about a place that made you so glad to be there—makes you want to send all the people you like there—gives you the longing to go back! It's like expatiating on the delicious green corn (on the cob) and watermelon we had at Budapest. Why go all the way to Hungary to get sweet corn and watermelon?

The river? Ye-es—though it's anything but a "blue" Danube. The restaurants and cafés along the Francis Joseph Quay? Is there any reason why you should give up some of the time you might be spending in Vienna or at the Semmering to sit in those cafés? Maybe not. The view from Szechenyi Hill, at night? Yes! But is it so much finer than the view from Cobenzl? It is! If there were nothing at all at Budapest but that view on a fine night, I'd go back again and again for it.—From "So You're Going to Germany and Austria!" by CLARA E. LAUGHLIN. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SENTINEL

"What I say unto you I say unto all, WATCH."
JESUS

Each week the Christian Science Sentinel goes out to the world with a wealth of articles and editorials, and also special and timely information regarding the Christian Science movement, together with authenticated testimonies of Christian Science healing. It was founded in 1898 by Mary Baker Eddy, Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science. Price, one year, $3.50; single copy, 10c.

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With Key to the Scriptures
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New England's First Rookies At Fort Devens

Initial group to reach camp gets uniforms and equipment and starts on year of training.

New England's first rookies in the Nation's first peace-time conscription Army awoke to the reville bugle call at Fort Devens today while induction stations in various cities from Maine to Connecticut continued to muster more men into the service.

The first new soldiers reached Fort Devens, about 40 miles northwest of Boston, last night and slept for the first time in Army barracks under Army blankets. Today the last vestige of civilian life vanished for a year when the rookies were assigned uniforms and equipment.

Terms of the first draft call stipulate that 984 men from the First Army Corps Area, New England, must report at Fort Devens by Friday night. To meet these demands induction centers throughout the region will be rushed for the remainder of the week, it was expected.

N. E. Activities

These were the principal draft activities today in New England:

Massachusetts induction stations were preparing to receive 100 more men today, 100 tomorrow and 100 Thursday in order to fill the State quota of 384 men in the present draft call. Since about one out of every five failed to pass the stiff Army tests yesterday it was expected that perhaps another 100 men would be called from local draft boards on Friday. The work of mustering the Bay State's quota of 384 is scheduled to be completed by Friday night.

In Connecticut induction activities were proceeding without interruption after yesterday's controversy over whether or not Negroes would be accepted in the first call. A ruling from headquarters of the First Army Corps Area in Boston cleared up the misunderstanding and one of two Connecticut Negro volunteers was inducted into the Army. A second Negro was expected to return to induction headquarters in Hartford late this afternoon.

Only 10 of Maine's first quota of 20 reached Fort Devens this morning but the remainder were expected by nightfall. Joseph H. Farrand, 26, a Lewiston policeman, was the first Maine man to be inducted into the Army under the draft. He reached Fort Devens late yesterday.

Two Other Areas

The inductions now being carried out in New England are being carried out only in two other corps areas: the 6th in Chicago and the 9th which includes a number of Western States. New England's quota is 984, the 6th's, an even 100; and the 9th, 1,630. Even as these men reach camp the Army will begin receiving draftees for a year's training from most other corps areas.

The draftees who arrived at Fort Devens yesterday did not have much more to do than get acquainted with their new surroundings and their camp mates. They won a hearty welcome from the regular army men stationed here.

Most of them reached camp in time to enjoy the evening meal—steak, mashed potatoes, lima beans, bread pudding, and raspberry jam.

They saw a motion picture show at the camp and, after learning how to make up the bunks, went to sleep for the first time under army blankets. Their homes are modern barracks.

U. S. Buys Midwest Ferries For Boston, N. Y. Harbors

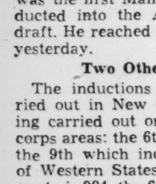
WASHINGTON, Nov. 19 (AP)—Two ferry boats purchased from Michigan by the War Department will be used in the Boston and New York harbors to ferry troops between Army posts located there, the Department said yesterday.

The vessels, St. Ignace and Mackinaw City, were bought from the State for $76,000.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Boston and Vicinity: Fair, slightly warmer tonight; Wednesday increasing cloudiness and warmer; light variable winds tonight becoming moderate southerly Wednesday; lowest temperature tonight near 35 degrees.



Maine: Fair; warmer on the south coast tonight; Wednesday increasing cloudiness and warmer.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Hampshire and Vermont: Fair and slightly warmer tonight; Wednesday increasing cloudiness and warmer.

Eastport to Block Island: Gentle variable winds tonight becoming moderate southerly on Wednesday; weather fair.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	32	32	New York	34	34
Chicago	40		Norfolk	39	34
Denver	35	34	Philadelphia	39	28
LosAngeles	57	47	St. Louis	44	40
Miam	72	70	San Francisco	57	54
Minneapolis	42	42	Washington	30	30
New Orleans	56	53			

A—7:30 a. m. E. S. T., Nov. 19.
B—Minimum for previous 12 hours.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 1:50 p. m.; height, 9.9 feet.
Wednesday, 2:25 a. m.; height 8.8 feet.
Light all vehicles by 4:49 p. m.

Research Is Urged To Rally for Defense

By the Associated Press

Bridgeport, Conn, Nov 19

Laurence A. Hawkins, executive engineer of the General Electric Company plant in Schenectady, N. Y., said today that America's physical scientists must abandon peaceful projects and concentrate on defense to safeguard the nation.

"We shall not be satisfied until we are working nearly 100 per cent for national defense," the speaker told a Rotary Club audience in announcing that his company already had diverted 25 per cent of its research facilities to military projects.

Saltonstall Spent $2,500 In Campaign

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall contributed $2,500 to the campaign committee which conducted his re-election drive, his election expense return, filed today, revealed.

The Governor did not list any donations as having been received by him personally.

Senator David I. Walsh (D) of Massachusetts reported that in his successful bid for re-election he contributed $8,500 to his campaign committee. He added that the Walsh Campaign Committee which will file its return in two weeks, received contributions which will be listed at that time.

Today is the last day on which candidates for State office may file their report of personal election campaign receipts and expenditures in the office of the Secretary of State.

Others who reported included Roger W. Babson, Prohibition Party nominee for President, who received no contributions and spent $3,708.44, most of which he donated to Prohibition aPrty organizations; and Thomas H. Eliot of Cambridge, who was elected Representative in Congress from the 9th District, who received contributions totaling $1,881 and spent $2,989, mainly for advertising.

Representative Arthur D. Healey (D) of Massachusetts in his successful re-election drive, received contributions amounting $1,695 and spent $1,846 for advertising; and Representative Charles R. Clason (R) of Massachusetts who in his successful re-election campaign received contributions totaling $2,885 and spent $3,455.

Ames Cites Toll Taken by R. A. F. On Nazi Plants

Twenty to 30 per cent of the factory production in Germany has been affected by air raids of the R. A. F., Sir Herbert Brown Ames, of Boston, told members of the Kiwanis Club at the weekly luncheon in the Hotel Touraine today.

Speaking on "The Training of a Canadian Airman," Sir Herbert presented figures to substantiate this and also showing that the German loss in planes has been heavier than that of the British force. The ultimate advantage, he said, lies in whether the United States can supply planes speedily to Britain. He said 14,00 planes are now on order in the United States, for Britain, and that 12,000 more have just been ordered.

Up to Oct. 30, according to Sir Herbert's figures, the British have shot down 2,684 German planes over Britain. The R. A. F. loss to the same date, he said, was 749 planes. Germany lost 6,000 pilots, he said, and Britain one-sixteenth that number. Many German pilots have been taken prisoner after they bailed out after an air battle.

Destroyer Afire, Escapes Damage

By the Associated Press

A midnight fire aboard the half-completed destroyer Gwynn at the Boston Navy Yard—the second fire at the yard in three days—was investigated today by Naval officials.

They asserted the Gwynn was not damaged and that flames which sent smoke swirling about the aft smokestack, were confined to scaffolding. Officers said they believed the fire started when waste material came in contact with hot metal.

A fire Saturday on the top floor of a storage building near the Gwynn and three other destroyers under construction was said by investigators to have been caused by spontaneous combustion in stored life preservers and that the loss was $500.

Last night's blaze was extinguished in about half an hour. Approximately 4,500 yard employees going to work on the midnight shift were detained outside the yard gates temporarily while firemen fought the flames.

Veterans in the shipbuilding industry pointed out that small fires are common occurrences during ship construction due to use of blow torches, welding equipment and other such devices in close proximity with inflammable material.

Fire Tools to States

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19 (AP)—The House has passed and sent to the White House a bill to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to turn over to six States tools and equipment used in the Federal emergency fire hazard reduction program after the 1938 New England hurricane.

Northeastern Inducts Dr. Ell As President

Honor follows career of 30 years with school; educational leaders at Opera House ceremony.

Dr. Carl Stephens Ell, who 30 years ago joined the faculty of Northeastern University as an instructor in the College of Engineering, was today inaugurated as second President of that institution of learning.

In a setting of impressive dignity and with the traditional solemnity of a great academic convocation, Dr. Ell was inducted into office this afternoon in the Boston Opera House in the presence of nearly 400 educational and professional leaders from the East and the student body of Northeastern University.

Following an academic procession, which moved from the University's new West Building across the campus and Huntington Avenue to the Opera House, the audience, which filled the auditorium to the topmost tier, heard an address by Dr. Harvey N. Davis, President of the Stevens Institute of Technology, before the actual induction ceremony began.

A shortage of engineers in the many industries producing goods for the national defense program by the summer of 1941 was forecast by Dr. Davis. He told the Northeastern students that engineers do not, even as yet, appreciate how important their participation in the defense program will become. All unemployed engineers will soon find jobs in the defense industries, he predicted; and at the same time he recommended that liberal arts undergraduates who can do so, should take up engineering.

Loyalty Praised

Paying high tribute to the new President's notable service in the development of the University, Robert Gray Dodge, Chairman of the Board of Trustees, who conducted the induction ceremony, hailed Dr. Ell as one who had loyally and effectively co-operated with his predecessor, Frank Palmer Speare, founder of the school.

Outlining Dr. Ell's long career with the University during which he has served as instructor, Dean of the College of Engineering, and since 1925 as Vice-President, Mr. Dodge said:

"At the inception of his deanship only 130 students were enrolled in the College of Engineering, which was the first of the day colleges. During his period of service the program has been developed, the Colleges of Business Administration and of Liberal Arts have been established, the educational standards have been steadily advanced and the University has so increased in numbers that at the time of his election to the presidency more than 2,500 students were enrolled in his department of the University.

"His part in this expansion and development has been notable, and his training, character and unusual qualities of leadership were recognized by the trustees as amply justifying his selection for the higher office. They are confident of the wisdom of their choice. They predict for him a long career of distinction as President."

Inaugural Remarks

Characterizing Northeastern as a great teaching institution which through its plan of co-operative education by day and night has opened the way for thousands of youth to find the opportunity they should rightfully have, President Ell, in his inaugural address, declared:

"We all see at this late hour that if democracy is to endure in our increasingly complex society, well-trained leaders and an intelligent electorate are fundamental. A democracy cannot afford to waste brains and ability through lack of opportunity.

"Furthermore, the denial of opportunity to youths means frustration and frustrated youth are the fertile soil for radical and desperate ideas, for Fascism and Nazism. Older heads conceive radical movements, but disappointed youth make these movements effective in their search for an escape from intolerable conditions. Today's history gives convincing testimony of the fact."

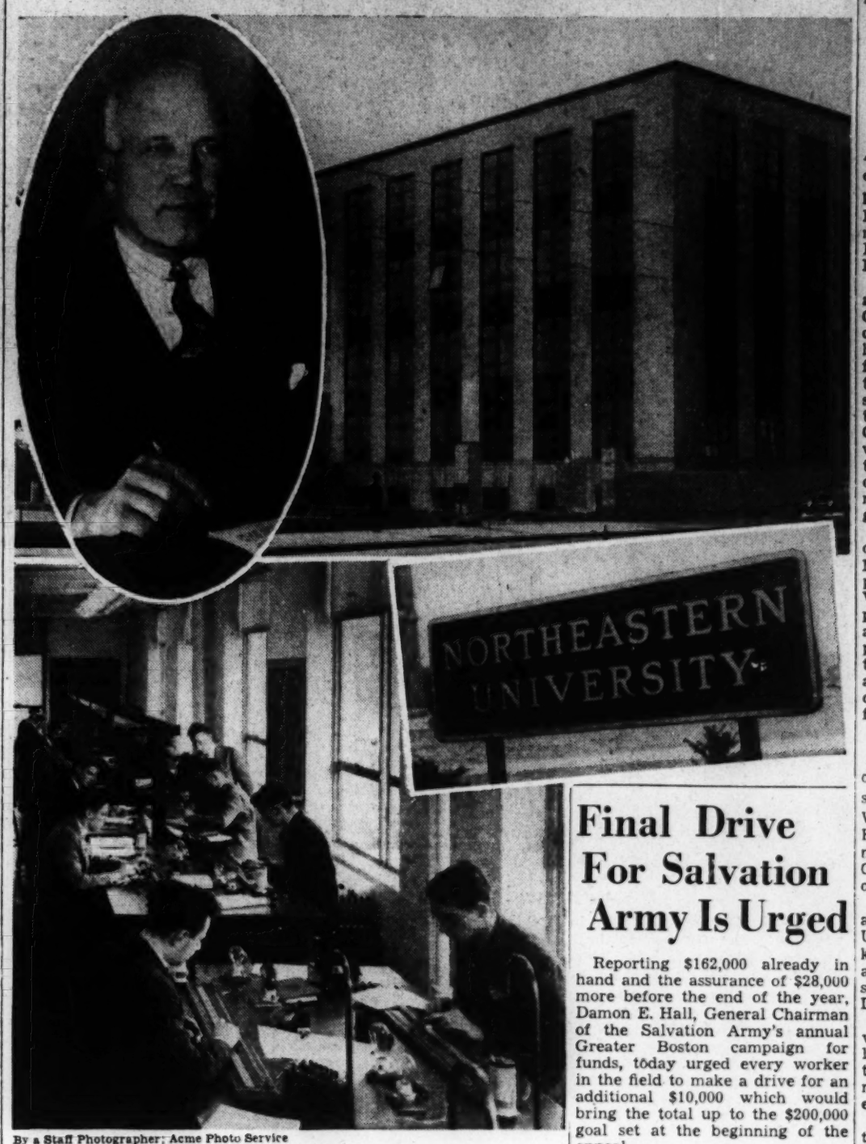
Joined Faculty in 1910

Dr. Ell came to the University in 1910 after having received his Bachelor of Arts degree from DePauw in 1909. He received the Bachelor of Science degree from Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1911, Master of Education degree from Harvard in 1932, and Doctor of Science degree from DePauw in 1935.

The new President is chairman of the National Committee on Instructional Methods for the Society for the Promotion of Engineering Education.

Tonight an inaugural dinner will be held in the main ballroom of the Copley-Plaza at 7 o'clock. The principal speaker will be Dr. Karl T. Compton, President of Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Greetings from the Commonwealth of Massachusetts will be brought by Lieut. Gov. Horace T. Cahill; from professional and educational delegations by Dr. Clyde E. Wildman, President of DePauw; from retiring President, Dr. Frank Palmer Speare; from alumni by Lindsay Ellms, President of Alumni Association, and from the faculty by Dean William C. White.

Northeastern Gets Second President



By a Staff Photographer; Acme Photo Service

Historic Day at University

Upper left: Dr. Carl S. Ell, inducted into presidency of Northeastern University today. Upper right: University building on Huntington Avenue, dedicated in October, 1938. Lower left: Physics laboratory in new building. Lower right: A sign on the university campus.

Lyons and Mannos Enter Pleas Of Not Guilty to Bribe Charges

Mayor John W. Lyons of Cambridge, Mass., and Paul Mannos, Chestnut Hill painting contractor, today pleaded not guilty, before Judge Frederick W. Fosdick of Middlesex Superior Court, to indictments charging them with conspiracy to corruptly request and accept bribes.

Judge Fosdick set bail for Mr. Mannos at $1,000 on each of two counts. The Mayor was released on his personal recognizance.

The defendants were given three weeks by Judge Fosdick to prepare pleadings on the request of Edmund P. Kelliher, attorney representing Francis T. Leahy, counsel for the Mayor. Neither Mayor Lyons nor Robert F. Bradford, Middlesex district attorney, had any statement to make on the case today beyond the formalities in court.

When the indictments were returned yesterday, however, Mr. Bradford declared that his investigation of Mayor Lyons is being continued and that further evidence will be placed before the Grand Jury when it convenes the first Monday in December.

As their Chief Executive and the Chestnut Hill painting contractor faced arraignment this morning, Cambridge political circles pondered over Mr. Bradford's announcement of possible "additional indictments."

In addition, high State officials were reported today to have sent investigators into Cambridge to check on possible civil service violations.

The indictment of the Mayor is the second secretly returned within a few weeks involving a Middlesex County Mayor. No date has been set for the trial of Mayor Louis F. Ingalls of Marlboro on charges of selling two fire department jobs in his city for $500 each. The State's evidence was unearthed by investigators sent into Marlboro by Ulysses J. Lupien, State Director of Civil Service.

Mr. Mannos, former president of the dissolved Mutual Insurance Company, is also named in a larceny charge which William M. Prendible, Clerk of Suffolk Superior Court, said would be on today's trial list. He appealed a sentence of six months imposed in Boston Municipal Court.

Construction projects during the Lyons administration in Cambridge totaled almost $2,000,000, it was learned today. The Mayor is in his second term; he will be succeeded by Plan E's election of city officials and representatives by proportional representation, and a City Manager who will take over most of the functions of the Mayor's office.

Investigation of the books and records of the City, which resulted in the parade of witnesses before the Grand Jury and the subsequent indictments, was conducted by John C. Donohoe, Assistant District Attorney, and Edward B. Cole in the District Attorney's office.

Final Drive For Salvation Army Is Urged

Reporting $162,000 already in hand and the assurance of $28,000 more before the end of the year, Damon E. Hall, General Chairman of the Salvation Army's annual Greater Boston campaign for funds, today urged every worker in the field to make a drive for an additional $10,000 which would bring the total up to the $200,000 goal set at the beginning of the appeal.

Mr. Hall, who has served as Chairman of the campaign drive for the past two years, made his plea before a luncheon at the Boston Chamber of Commerce this noon, at which the final report of all divisions in the 1940-41 annual appeal was made. While there will not be any more official luncheon reports for the year the workers will continue to solicit funds and turn them over to Salvation Army officials.

Today's luncheon was the last public appearance of Mr. Hall as Campaign Chairman and he, along with John E. Wilson, who has been instrumental in the Army's vigorous campaign for funds, were greeted enthusiastically by the other workers

Honored guests at the luncheon included Flora Robson, now starring in "Ladies in Retirement" at a Boston theater. Three life members of the Greater Boston Salvation Army Advisory Board also were present. They were Philip R. Allen, Sidney S. Conrad, and the Rev. E. T. Sullivan.

Maine New Dealer To Parade Again

PORTLAND, Maine, Nov. 19 (AP)—"Honest Bill" Carroll, Portland Democrat who observed President Roosevelt's early Thanksgiving Day last year with a one-man parade, is going to do it again Thursday.

And this year, says Mr. Carroll, he has added incentive—the President's re-election to a precedent-shattering third term.

(Maine again will observe Thanksgiving officially on Nov. 28, instead of Nov. 21).

In 1939, Mr. Carroll spoke and sang his appreciation of the President after riding through the business district on a flood-lighted throne mounted on a truck, preceded and followed by brass bands He plans, after this year's march, a rally celebrating the President's victory with speeches by Democratic leaders, including former Gov. Louis J. Brann.

Boston Drive for Plan E Forecast at Springfield

By Robert R. Mullen
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Nov. 19—A drive to obtain the Plan E form of government for Boston was promised here today by Thomas H. Mahony, hub attorney and chairman of the Citizens Committee for Proportional Representation in Boston.

Mr. Mahony, addressing the 46th annual National Conference on Government of the National Municipal League at Hotel Kimball here, promised an augumented, full-power drive when the Legislature meets on Jan. 1, to obtain sanction for a city-wide vote on the question of installing a City Council elected by P. R., the plan which speaker ofter speaker of national reputation, including four college presidents, endorsed this morning as a forward step in local government.

And while permission for a vote on P. R. council is being sought, Mr. Mahony said, his group, supported by the League of Women Voters and other organizations pledged to good government, will also ask the Legislature to lift its present exclusion of Boston from the list of cities where Plan E is available. Plan E, in addition to a council elected by P. R., provides for a city manager.

Winant at Head

The conference entered its second day of its scheduled three-day sessions this morning with John G. Winant, former Governor of New Hampshire, and head of the International Labor Office, succeeding Clarence A. Dykstra as President of the National Municipal League.

Dr. Dykstra, who is on leave of absence from the presidency of the University of Wisconsin, let it be known that his current activities as head of the nation's selective service, precluded another term as League President.

The sessions this year are almost wholly concerned with bringing local government into tune with the needs of the crisis facing democracy and the national defense effort.

Allen H. Seed, Jr., President of the National Association of Civic Secretaries, and Executive Vice-President of the Minneapolis Civic Council, asserted today that, "the race between total war and total defense—between dictators who boast of their ability to destroy life and the democracies who work at top speed so they can live—will be settled by those who most want their way of life to survive, and not by those who end up with the most guns.

"We cannot turn out patriots on an assembly line or by putting flags in their hands. . . . We must close ranks to attack the social and economic problems and show they can be solved in the democratic way. . . . Trench mortars and bomb divers cannot save democracy if democracy cannot provide a better way of life for the average man and a greater opportunity for those who are about to become citizens, than the dictators can offer them."

Norman MacDonald, Executive Director of the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers Associations, warned against "swivel chair strategists operating in City Hall and State Capitols."

"Roads are not just roads any more," Mr. MacDonald commented at the luncheon session today, "they are strategic highways, and one school of thought expounds the theory that America will be safe if only it spends a few billions on roads and bridges.

Dykstra Warns

"Defense is given as the reason for adding more policemen to the host now riding around in small automobiles. . . . although the National Guard has left for army cantonments, others eager to save us from Hitler want to build more armories, and there is no doubt that defense will be the reason for the biennial revival on the proposal to dredge the Connecticut River from Long Island Sound to Holyoke, Mass.

"The American taxpayer," commented Mr. MacDonald, "is beginning to need a defense against defense."

Mr. Dykstra, speaking at a mass meeting in Springfield Auditorium last night, warned that "a long, hard way" faces democracy in its process of giving mankind more and more freedom. He pictured democracy as a fluid thing, something which overcomes one barrier only to turn up another one. It is not the way of ease and complacency, he said

He spoke of the growth of the City Manager plan, giving improved democratic government now to some 500 American cities. And he spoke of the proportional representation method of voting which, he said, insures a better City Council.

He urged Americans to have open minds on these avenues of progress as they appear and to experiment with them, rather than to remain content with imperfect, static modes.

Speedy Action Declared Need To Stem Ravages of Liquor

Declaring that mental and physical illnesses due to the excessive use of alcoholoic beverages were rapidly approaching the peak rate of the last three years preceding prohibition, Dr. Clifton T. Perkins, Massachusetts Commissioner of Mental Health, today called for an all-state revival of educational processes designed to limit the consumption of alcohol.

Enlarging this morning upon a subject he expounded last night before the Massachusetts Hospital Association, Dr. Perkins advanced three possible courses for consideration, namely: Absolute prohibition, limitation of hours during which drinks can be sold, control of the alcoholic content in beverages.

Dr. Perkins pointed out that it was no flight of fancy but cold, hard facts behind his first public insistence since the repeal of prohibition upon safeguards against the destructiveness of alcohol accentuated by "these times of national stress and turmoil."

Behind the Commissioner's appeal is seen a rapidly mounting list of admissions of alcoholic addicts to state institutions for mental health. lists only 4 per cent lower in number than the high total of admissions for the years 1917-19, he said In those three years just preceding prohibition, Dr. Perkins stated, 31 per cent of all persons admitted to institutions for mental health were suffering from alcolholism. Today, the estimate is 27 per cent.

Dr. Perkins stated that aside from its moral and ethical importance, the liquor issue is rapidly imposing a serious drain upon the resources of State institutions, and he believed the problem in this State was typical of a growing national emergency. He did not assume to know just what educational steps should be taken to combat the use of hard liquods, but indicated that some sort of national committee should be organized to meet the situation.

The value of reducing alcoholic consumption, he said, is indicated in the fact that during the first year of prohibition the rate of alcoholic admissions to State institutions dropped 50 per cent to only 14 per cent of the total number of cases entered in the institutions.

The Commissioner commended military officers in charge of the Selective Service for their foresight in providing adequate social and recreational activities for draftees on the assumption that hard work and play is not conducive to excessive drinking. He felt that nothing but good could come to the young men called for a year's service requiring the formation of habits of punctuality and regularity.

Boston Inaugurates Snow-Removal Lottery

Acting to eliminate political patronage and administrative confusion in snow-removal work in Boston, the administration of Mayor Maurice J. Tobin this winter will inaugurate a new lottery system, modeled somewhat on the lines of the Selective Service Act, for choosing snow-removal workers, according to announcement at City Hall.

Sponsors of the new plan hope it will increase efficiency, and end the perennial political controversies over the distribution of snow removal jobs.

The new method calls for an end to the system of distrbuting "snow-removal buttons" to City Councilors and other favored persons, for them to pass out to friends or constituents, thereby entitling them to jobs.

How System Works

The plan, it is hoped, will also eliminate recurrence of near-riots which have sometimes occurred at City yards when hundreds of men in long lines have waited fruitlessly for jobs.

By the new method all would-be snow-removal workers must register at the beginning of the winter with the Public Works Department. Each man will be assigned a card, and then the cards for each snow-removal district will be grouped, by lottery drawing, into classifications of 50 men each. As workers are needed, class after class in each district will be called for work.

Persons desiring snow-removal jobs this winter must register at a Public Works Department branch office this week, it was announced. Offices are open from 8 a. m. to 8 p. m. for this purpose. It is expected that 10,000 men, including many Work Projects Administration workers, will register in the City's 22 snow-removal districts, Public Works Commissioner George G. Hyland stated.

The first 50 cards drawn at random in each district will be designated "Class A," the second 50 as "Class B" and so on. Each man will be mailed a card with his designation. Class A men will be called first and so on through the list until all men have had a chance to work. The process will start over again with Class A.

Only Citizens Eligible

Only citizens of the United States will be eligible and the voting lists will be used by clerks of the Public Works Department for checking citizenship. This, it is hoped, will prevent any person from registering several times under assumed names.

The system deprives City Councilors of one of their traditional forms of patronage. It leaves them out entirely.

Several Councilors criticized the new system on the ground it makes no provision for choosing the most needy or deserving men first. Mr Hyland admitted this, but maintained the new system is the best thus far developed. At least it will replace patronage with an impartial system, he said.

Some Persons Excluded

The use of voting lists as a criterion of eligibility excludes young men under 21, and citizens who do not vote for educational reasons, Mr. Hyland said. He stated he knew of no way to remedy this. "It would require endless investigation of individual cases to do it any differently," he added.

The new system was outlined in a study of snow removal prepared for Mayor Tobin by a special committee, of which Mr. Hyland was chairman.

The committee recommended a number of changes in snow-removal methods.

Massachusetts Industry Has Best Month Since 1924

Massachusetts industry received the greatest volume of manufacturing orders in October of any month since 1924, the Associated Industries of Massachusetts announced today.

An increasing demand for consumers goods rather than the admittedly large number of Government orders for defense was attributed as the cause of the favorable situation.

Frank V. Bistrup, statistician for the Association, reported the index figure for all industries combined rose to 133, compared with the base figure of 100—the average month of 1926. It exceeded the high record of 125.7 in March, 1929, and the sharp peak of 128.7 occurring in September, 1939.

The October volume of orders, as indicated in reports gathered by the Associated Industries direct from manufacturers, was 10 per cent higher than the September total and 17 per cent higher than in August. Three per cent of the October increase was described as seasonal.

Mr. Bistrup declared that "while the effect of government purchases in the past few months is particularly evident in large orders for textiles, machinery, tools and special equipment, it is equally if not more important to note the effect of this increased activity on consumer goods demands."

Government awards of contracts to Massachusetts industries during the five months since June 15 aggregated $810,474,928.

The Associated Industries has made a monthly survey of orders since 1924.

Dorgan Takes Civil Court Post

Thomas Dorgan, former State Representative and former legislative agent for the City of Boston, was sworn in today as Clerk of Suffolk Superior Civil Court. He was named to the post vacated by the resignation of James F. McDermott, who was sworn in as Clerk of the equity motion session.

Mr. Dorgan will serve as acting clerk until the first Wednesday in January when he again will be sworn in to fill the office to which he was elected.

Libraries Join Book Storage Building Plan

A co-operative storage library in which to house little-used books of public, charitable, scientific, literary and educational non-profit institutions is being planned by Massachusetts college presidents and library heads, it was disclosed last night.

A petition for the incorporation of the New England Deposit Library was filed in the office of the Clerk of the House of Representatives yesterday by Representative Christian A. Herter (R) of Boston, Speaker of the House, for a group of college presidents and librarians.

They include Dennis A. Dooley, State Librarian; Milton E. Lord, Director of the Boston Public Library; Dr. Daniel L. Marsh, President of Boston University; the Rev. William J. Murphy, S. J., President of Boston College; George E. Cabot, President of Boston Athenaeum; Henry Lefavour, President of the Massachusetts Historical Society; Keyes D. Metcalf, Librarian of Harvard University, and William N. Seaver, Librarian of Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

State Librarian Dooley explained that many libraries represented by the petitioners face a severe shortage of shelf space.

Said Mr. Dooley: "It is hoped that the creation of what is substantially a co-operative non-profit library storage warehouse, in which little-used books can be placed for safe keeping, will postpone the day when new and expensive additions to costly centrally located libraries like the State Library, the Boston Public Library, the Boston Athenaeum, and the Widener Library will be necessary. A deposit library, such as is proposed, can be built and maintained on a co-operative basis for a much lower cost per foot of shelf space than the amount for which any one of the individual libraries could provide such space separately. The books stored will still remain available for consultation on short notice by members of the public. The idea is a novel one and when carried out will be an important development in sound library practice."

Four Cities Pick Their Nominees For Mayoralty

Voters in four Massachusetts municipalities today went to the polls to nominate candidates for Mayor while in two other cities nominees were being selected for minor positions. In the non-partisan primaries each city will nominate two Mayoral candidates for the December election.

At Fall River, Mayor Alexander C. Murray, in office for six years, was opposed by five candidates. In Revere, Mayor Laurence J. Gillis faced three opponents in his bid for a second term.

The Beverly mayoralty primary comes after a vigorous campaign. Mayor Daniel E. McLean is seeking re-election.

Mayor Joseph B. O'Keefe of Peabody is bidding for re-nomination, being opposed by two candidates.

In Lawrence, voters will nominate candidates for School Committee and the Board of Aldermen. Taunton voters will choose School Committee and City Council nominees.

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It's Open House at the Children's Museum

Luxury Taxes Urged to Ease Realty Load

Continued from Page 1

than in 1939. He disclosed that the effect of the new cigarette and liquor taxes have "already had the effect of relieving real estate."

The Commissioner explained that for the first time in several years a decrease had been effected in the total tax assessment on local real estate, to $230,594,558, or $500,000 less than in 1939.

He went on to say that the average local tax rate had been reduced from $36.78 in 1939 to $36.73 in 1940, a small decrease to be sure, but nevertheless the first decrease in the last decade.

Stabilization Grows

Another factor making the future outlook somewhat brighter to the Commissioner was the apparent stabilization of real estate after a decade of substantially reduced valuations.

Although the total valuations dropped from $6,193,888,000 in 1939 to $6,135,658,000 in 1940, he said this decrease of $60,000,000 was compared with anything from $100,000,000 to $275,000,000 annually over the last decade.

On the other hand, the Commissioner warned local tax assessors that they must look for "a recession in the values of old properties on which you gave relief in the past." He said that much of the old properties now have no real value.

Furthermore, he explained that the trend is toward lower costs on lower valued homes to replace the old properties. Out of this situation, he concluded, will grow smaller valuations on which real estate may yield revenues.

Zealous Crusade For Democracy, Fleischer's Plea

The United States needs to develop "a greater, more intelligent loyalty to the American tradition —a really religious understanding of democracy," Dr. Charles Fleischer of New York, former rabbi of Temple Israel in Boston, told members of the Browning Society today at their meeting in the Hotel Vendome.

Speaking on "Spiritual Democracy," Dr. Fleischer said the country needs to develop "an eagerness to foster and further a zealous crusade to propagandize this essentially spiritual principle; a faith-filled, fearless working-out of all the implications of democracy; and unquestioning devotion to the principle of individualism and the friendly co-operation of all individuals and all social elements toward promoting the common good and toward the vital preservation and the free progress of our evolving democratic civilization."

State WPA Quota Raised 5,000

State Work Projects Administration headquarters announced today a 5,000 increase in the Massachusetts quota. Denis W. Delaney, State Administrator, said the quota for November was 79,550 employees, as compared with the October quota of 74,550. Mr. Delaney added that this month's group was expected to be filled by the end of this week.

Mr. Delaney pointed out that more than 16 per cent of the 1,100 WPA workers who took national defense training courses have obtained jobs in private industry.

Courant Editor Retires

HARTFORD, Conn., Nov. 19 (AP) —The Hartford Courant announced today the retirement of George B. Armstead, managing editor since 1924, and the appointment of George B. Stansfield, Assistant managing editor, as his successor.

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R. J. Keller

Grown Men and Women Knew It as Children

Top—The Children's Museum in Jamaica Plain, with its "Little Theater" at the left. Inset—Miss Mildred E. Manter, Director. Lower left—Cynthia Brezniak of Newton peeps into the Japanese House, a new exhibit at the Museum. Lower right—Iwaldo Pinn, left, and his brother, Travers, of Jamaica Plain, full-blooded Indians of the Micmac Tribe of Maine, have a fine time with Indian relics.

Children's Museum Reviews Quarter Century

By Josephine Ripley
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

One and one always makes two —and occasionally it makes a Museum.

It did once anyway. That was in 1914. It was one case of birds plus one case of minerals, and the total was the start of the second Children's Museum in the world, right here in Boston in a little house on the banks of Jamaica Pond.

Today the Children's Museum celebrates its silver jubilee. It's known the world over; in fact, men and women have come from far countries to consult its Director, Miss Mildred E. Manter, and to learn from her the secret of that simple problem in museum arithmetic.

It really wasn't quite as easy as that, however, even in Miss Manter's experience, for she soon found herself faced with the more difficult problems of multiplication.

Even the Walls Bulged

Miss Manter smiles as she looks back on those early days. "It got to the place where the walls fairly bulged," she said. 'Every tuck had been let out, and we were literally in the predieament of the old woman who lived in a shoe."

It was in 1936 that she went house hunting. "Yes," she affirmed. "I was looking for a house, not a museum. I wanted a house that had been lived in, one that had been a home."

She found it, too. "The minute I stepped in the door, I knew this was the place I wanted," she said. It was the old Mitton mansion on Burroughs Street in Jamaica Plain. Immediately she visualized the delighted faces of children as they trooped into that big hall. She could hear their eager cries as they scampered up the stairs to the large rooms above, where the warm sun blocked out huge squares on the floor.

Fund Made It Possible

She hardly dared hope that they might have the house. It seemed out of the question financially, but the Trustees of the Godfrey M. Hyams fund made it possible. And it is here that the Children's Museum has gained its reputation for one of the finest plants of its kind in the world, with collections and installations, says Miss Manter, that are second to none.

"A children's museum must be staged with imagination and skill," Miss Manter explained, "and with a sympathetic understanding of the needs and dreams of children."

It is a kind of visual education that translates the world into children's language. In the live museum, a few animals, tenderly kept and watched over reveal the ways of animal life and teach the youngsters kindness and sympathy for living creatures.

Stories of Distant Lands

Simple and colorful exhibits in other rooms tell the story of Islands of the Pacific. People of far lands greet the children in well thought out displays. From China they come, from Japan and India.

There's the astronomy room, too, with the new planetarium, which is opened for the first time today. And in a room of their own, the youngsters set up exhibits themselves. The latest case, now in the process of being assembled is the Audubon case in honor of the famous ornithologist.

One of the most important services of the Museum, in Miss Manter's opinion, is the Loan Department; that is, the department which supervises the lending of Museum exhibits to schools, libraries, children's hospitals, and other organizations and individuals. Miss Manter estimates that the Museum has made over two and one-half million contacts, with its loans around Boston and throughout New England.

Changes Keep Up Interest

Exhibits are changed frequently and are closely correlated with programs of study in the schools, with the seasons, and with the course of current affairs.

The Museum, which is a member of the Community Fund, also conducts numerous clubs for the children, such as the stamp club, bird clubs, and outdoor club in summer called the July Jaunters. Then there is a story hour and games that are popular with the young museum enthusiasts.

It is with good cause for celebration that the Museum commemorates its silver jubilee today, with open house and a special program from 3 o'clock until 9 tonight.

Miss Manter, under whose guidance the Museum has grown so sturdily, has won wide recognition as an expert in her field. This is apparent in her membership in such organizations as the British Museum Association of London, and in the American Association of Museums. In the latter, she has served as councillor on its governing board, the fourth woman to hold such a position and the only woman to serve more than one consecutive term, having been re-elected each term for four terms since her original membership in 1931.

Groups for Blind Organize Council

Representatives of 27 Massachusetts organizations for the blind met last night and organized the Massachusetts Council of Organizations for the Blind.

The meeting was presided over by Arthur F. Sullivan, Boston lawyer and graduate of Perkins Institution. Plans and by-laws for the new organization were outlined by Dr. Gabriel Farrell, Director of Perkins Institution, and were adopted as presented.

Under the intent of the new organization, all Massachusetts blind-relief activities will be co-ordinated and facilities set up for consultation between the various groups.

Officers elected at last night's meeting were: President, Arthur F. Sullivan; Vice-President, Mrs. T. Edwin Andrew, President of the Lawrence Reading Circle for the Blind; Secretary-Treasurer, Rosanna D. Thorndike, Member of the Massachusetts Association for the Adult Blind.

Meetings of the new organization will be held quarterly.

Goodwin Lists Qualifications

With 18 motor vehicle fatalities in Massachusetts last week, Motor Registrar Frank A. Goodwin has listed five qualifications of a safe driver.

Such figures, he said, showed an "urgent need for cultivation of the qualifications of a safe driver; the sense of responsibility, sobriety, concentration on the business of driving instead of inattention, good judgment, and courtesy."

The 18 fatalities were three more than in the previous week and three more than in the corresponding week of last year.

'He Takes the Cake'

By a Staff Photographer

E. LeRoy Emanuelson, President N. E. Bakers Association

Mr. Emanuelson, who comes from New Haven, Conn., selects a cake presented by Miss Louise Newcomb, of East Milton, Mass., at the four-day fall convention of the Bakers Association attended by several hundred bakers, at the Hotel Statler, Boston. It was an appropriate day for Mr. Emanuelson to accept a cake, for today is designated "Bakers' Day." The four-day convention winds up tomorrow at a conference banquet at which Gov. Leverett Saltonstall will be the principal guest.

Port of Boston Report Shows Imports Rise

Port of Boston Business

Imports at Boston are definitely on the upturn, with a heavy influx of wool, and a gain of nearly $600,000 in duties collected by customs officials last week, it was disclosed today by a study of figures prepared for Joseph McGrath, Collector of Customs.

Imports for consumption last week were valued at nearly $1,000,000 more than for the same week a year ago, and were ahead of the figure for one week ago, the figures show. The receipts of wool totaled nearly 7,000,000 pounds, and is one of the heaviest totals for a single week in a long time.

Merchandise entered for warehouse, though valued at more than $1,000,000 last week, was less than was entered a year ago, and the $964,752 worth of goods withdrawn from warehouse for consumption was nearly twice as much as was withdrawn a year ago.

The business of the port last week, in statistical summary follows:

	Week Ending Nov. 16, 1940	Year Ago
Imports for consumption	$3,368,303	$2,586,912
Imports for warehouse	1,046,964	1,765,319
Withdrawn from warehouse for consumption	964,752	565,814
Duties collected	1,112,188	818,440
Wool imports (pounds)	6,942,923	2,108,183
	Fiscal Year July 1 to Nov. 16	Year Ago
Wool imports (pounds)	50,933,765	25,461,755
Duties collected	$12,794,019	$10,514,208

Events Around Greater Boston

Tonight

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Peter V. Ross, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of Second Church of Christ, Scientist, Boston, in the Church Edifice, Elm Hill Avenue and Howland Street, Roxbury District, 8 p. m.

Northeastern University Inaugural Banquet for Carl S. Ell, President; Main Ballroom, Copley Plaza Hotel, 7:00 p. m.

Simmons College Lecture by Professor Waldo E. Palmer, of the Department of History. First of a series of eight evening lectures free to the public. Subject: "Background to War." Main Building, 8:00 p. m.

Wednesday

Alice Dixon Bond speaking before Mornings of Diversion in the Ball Room of the Hotel Somerset, 11:00 a. m. Subject: "Authors Are People."

Rotary Club of Boston regular luncheon meeting in the Georgian Room of the Hotel Statler; Charles Corwin White, speaker, 12:15 p. m.

Mrs. Leverett Saltonstall, guest of honor at a tea to be given by the Cohasset Chapter of the American Red Cross in Cohasset Town Hall, 3:30 p. m.

Tobin Gives Data to Prove He Has Made Boston Better

Listing his Mayoral accomplishments to members of a group vitally affected by city policies, taxes, budgets, and financial conditions, Mayor Maurice J. Tobin today told the Building Owners and Managers Association of the Boston Real Estate Exchange that the city is better off now than when he took office, and that its condition is steadily improving.

He talked with the aid of blackboards studded with figures on city debt, revenue, taxes, state assessments, and other financial data. The occasion reminded observers of similar "blackboard lectures" on city-fiscal affairs he gave last spring to newspaper editors, politicians, and representatives of taxpayers groups at three separate meetings.

Conceding that the tax rate is likely to remain in the vicinity of $40 per thousand valuation, the Mayor emphasized the gain in the city's financial standing since he took office in January, 1938—a gain symbolized by the decline in over-all city debt of approximately $13,500,000.

As unfavorable factors affecting the City, the Mayor cited the increased State tax, decreased income and corporation tax distributed to Boston, and the Elevated deficit, which together aggregate $9,573,000, and add approximately $6.40 to demand on the tax rate.

The Mayor hailed certain favorable factors in the offing and forecast further improvement in the City's position. These factors included decline in school population which should reduce school costs; improved employment conditions which should reduce welfare costs; increasing benefits from the Federal Social Security program which should gradually reduce the number of cases on the City's old-age assistance rolls; his debt program which should result in "decided relief" in the debt burden; and improved tax collections.

The weaknesses of the city's financial position are caused mainly by factors over which he has no control, such as decreased state revenues, increased state assessments and the expenditures of his predecessors, he explained. The speech took place at a luncheon meeting of the organization at the Hawthorne Room at the Parker House.

With the 1941 contest for the mayoralty just around the corner, political circles speculated today on the significance of the meeting. Although the invitation to address the group was doubtless nonpolitical, the Mayor's remarks cannot fail to have an effect on powerful business interests in the city.

Among the accomplishments of his administration Mayor Tobin listed, in a mimeographed circular distributed to his hearers, adjustments in assessed valuations, increases in departmental revenues, transformation of a customary deficit in the Water Division into a surplus and improvements in the city's credit rating.

Work at the Boston Navy Yard Reported Fully Up to Schedule

When present expansion and improvement plans for the Boston Navy Yard have been completed, Boston will have one of the finest situated and most ideally arranged Navy Yards in the country, and no further enlargement is contemplated at this time.

No more ships than those already ordered are planned, because all that were authorized under the special bill, were contracted for within two hours of the time the bill was signed.

The huge building program is proceeding fully up to schedule, and about all the time for construction has been lopped off that can be done, with 20 months now taken for construction of destroyers where 30 months formerly were necessary.

This, in brief, is the summary of the message that Navy Yard officials and workers are discussing today, following the inspection trip of the Boston Navy Yard yesterday by Lewis Compton, Assistant Secretary of the Navy.

Mr. Compton, a native of Perth Amboy, N. J., served three years as aid to Charles Edison in the Navy Department, and has been in his present post since last January. His arrival and his departure, were marked by the firing of 17 guns at the Navy Yard. He is making an inspection of the private and Government shipbuilding facilities of New England.

Before leaving for Exeter, where he spent last night, renewing old friendships formed when he went to school there 25 years ago, Mr. Compton expressed satisfaction with the progress being made at the Boston Navy Yard.

He spoke of the facilities and equipment, both existing and planned, and the development of a huge repair yard for big ships at the South Boston drydock, together with the proximity of the Fore River Shipyards of the Bethlehem Steel Corp. at Quincy, and air base at Squantum, as making an ideal set-up from a Naval viewpoint.

The construction of destroyers in 20 months instead of 30, despite the fact that the new ones are larger, have twice the horsepower, and bigger ordnance, than the old ones, is a noteworthy accomplishment, he said.

Mr. Compton has already visited New York and New London, and plans to visit Portsmouth, N. H., Navy Yard today, ending his trip at Bath, Maine, where destroyers are being built at the Bath Iron Works.

Three More Vermont Towns Now Have Electric Service

The Week in Vermont

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTPELIER, Vt., Nov. 19—Extension of rural electrification to three towns bordering Lake Champlain in western Addison County has given residents of the towns of Bridport, Shoreham and Addision electric power and light for the first time. Gov. George D. Aiken at a supper held in the West Addison Community Hall Friday night, threw the switch which energized 20 miles of power line and lighted more than half a hundred farm homes in isolated rural sections.

The new line will serve 60 potential customers over the 20 miles of line including three schoolhouses, a community house and one church.

Farmers Want State Police

With added pressure being applied by the Vermont State Farm Bureau, a renewed effort for establishment of a State police force is expected to be made when the General Assembly meets in biennial session next January. Although Vermont now has a State highway patrol under the Motor Vehicle Department, its power of arrest is confined to violations of the motor vehicle laws or such crimes as may be committed in connection with the use of motor vehicles.

For the past six years there has been an increasing demand on the part of rural communities for more adequate protection.

Union Membership Up

Because union carpenters only are being employed on the $1,000,000 construction job at Fort Ethan Allen, the Burlington local of the Carpenters and Joiners of America has experienced a rush for membership during the past two weeks. A total of 109 buildings are under construction and the contract calls for completion by Jan. 3. So far, only Vermont residents have been accepted for work on the project.

More Library Space Sought

Additional space for the State library has become necessary, according to the report of the library trustees which will be submitted to the General Assembly. More than 2,500 books a year are being added to the collection and efficient and economical service is being hampered by the lack of facilities, the report says.

Foreclosures Drop

A decrease of more than $3,100,000 in the amount of foreclosed real estate directly or indirectly owned by State banks in Vermont, is described as the most noteworthy change in State banking, by Donald A. Hemmingway, commissioner of banking and insurance, in his annual report to Governor Aiken.

New Bond Issue By Hub Utility

The Massachusetts Public Utilities Commission authorized the Boston Edison Company yesterday to issue 30-year first mortgage bonds totaling $53,000,000 to refund a similar issue and save $120,000 to $150,000 annually in interest charges.

The new issue will run from Dec. 1, 1940 to Dec. 1, 1970. It replaces one running from 1935 to 1965. At the request of the Boston Edison Company the Commission limited the interest rate on the new issue to 3 per cent although at a public hearing the company told the Commission a lower rate would be sought on the market. A sinking fund provision, operative after the first five years, was approved by the Public Utilities Commission.

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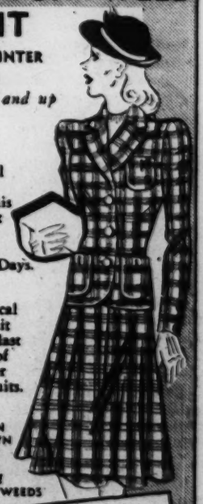

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Griffith in Retrospect—Stage, Screen and Music News

Movie Career Reviewed At Museum of Modern Art

By John Beaufort

New York

By means of enlarged photographs, posters, stills, scripts, original documents, technical equipment, and a series of 10 motion picture programs, the career of David Wark Griffith is currently being reviewed by the Museum of Modern Art. The Griffith exhibition and film cycle were opened to the public last Wednesday simultaneously with an exhibition of the work of Frank Lloyd Wright, the architect. The twofold display is called by the museum, "Two Great Americans."

The Griffith memorabilia have been collected in a series of galleries on the second floor of the museum. They trace his career as a stage and early screen actor, as author of one produced play and several movie plots, and finally as director at the old Biograph company in New York, when Griffith reached his maturity and became one of the greatest of all motion picture makers.

Blow-ups of individual frames from a sequence in "The Birth of a Nation" provide a pictorial anlysis by means of which Griffith's actual technique can be closely studied. This is supplemented by the continuous projection of the same sequence on the opposite wall of the gallery.

* * *

Among the numerous items on display is the actual camera that took the first motion pictures of Mary Pickford, Lionel Barrymore, the Gish sisters, and countless other early cinema stars. Billy Bitzer, Griffith's cameraman and assistant, has spent weeks at the museum assembling the old camera. Mr. Bitzer also reconstructed an early Biograph projector in order that Iris Barry, curator of the Museum of Modern Art and Film Library, might inspect early Griffith negatives and make selections from them. Many of these cinematic landmarks will be projected on a screen for the first time in two or three decades when they are shown in the course of the Griffith cycle.

Twenty-two motion pictures will be included in the series, tracing Griffith's work from 1907 to 1924. The film programs began on Nov. 12, and are being shown in rotation daily at 4 p. m. and on Sundays at 2 and 4 p. m.

"Rescued from an Eagle's Nest" (1907) opens the film series. Griffith played the leading role in this picture, which was directed by Edwin S. Porter. The second film, "At the Crossroads of Life," was made in 1908 by Biograph, directed by Wallace McCutcheon, with D. W. Griffith and Marion Leonard in leading roles. The other 20 films in the series were all directed by Griffith himself.

* * *

Among those selected for the museum's series are "A Drunkard's Reformation" (1909), with Linda Arvidson and Arthur Johnson; "Ressurrection" (1909) with Arthur Johnson and Florence Lawrence, the famous "Biograph Girl"; "The Lonely Villa" (1909) with Mary Pickford and James Kirkwood; "The Lonedale Operator" (1911), with Blanche Sweet; "The Musketeers of Pig Alley" (1911), with Lillian Gish, Lionel Barrymore, Harry Carey, and Robert Barron; "The New York Hat" (1912), with Mary Pickford and Lionel Barrymore; "Judith of Bethulia" (1913), with Blanche Sweet, Henry B. Walthall, Robert Harron, Mae Marsh, and Lillian Gish.

Then came "The Birth of a Nation," Griffith's masterpiece and the film which established the movies as a new and important art. From the beginning, it shattered all precedent. "The Birth of a Nation" opened on March 3, 1915, in a Broadway theater, with a top admission price of $2. Previously, the movies had been considered a cheap form of amusement. Working from Thomas Dixon's novel, "The Clansman," Griffith completed his picturization in nine weeks, at no time using a scenario. It remains to date one of the most profitable and popular films ever produced.

The museum's series continues with "Broken Blossoms," in which Richard Barthelmess and Lillian Gish gave unforgettable performances. This is followed by "Way Down East." The series is brought to a close with a picture produced partly in Germany in 1924. Entitled, "Isn't Life Wonderful," it is a study of post-war chaos in Europe and reverts in technique and mood to some of the best of the early Griffith films, marked with their simplicity and naturalism.

When the Griffith cycle and exhibition closes at the museum, on Jan. 5, 1941, the films will be circulated throughout the country.

Bill Robinson

In "All in Fun," musical revue coming to the Shubert Nov. 25

Lucas & Monroe

Diana Barrymore and Robert Keith

As Caroline Bronson and Charles Dickens in "Romantic Mr. Dickens," play coming Saturday to the Plymouth Theater.

Miss Barrett In Recital Of Songs

Songs from Tennyson's "Princess," by Benjamin Whelpley, from a school of American musical art that has suffered neglect, came in for revival at the recital of Esther-May Barrett, soprano, Alice Girouard assisting as accompanist, in Jordan Hall last evening. They comprised "The Splendor Falls," "Tears," and "O Swallow," and they not only showed native composition to advantage, but also helped the performer give proof and measure of her talent for interpretation.

Nothing was ever wrong with the Boston style of composing of a generation ago except that it wanted dash and daring. It was much imbued with classicism and over-intent on correctness. Perhaps under editorial influence and exaction, it took no particular risks, and did not push into the future. A good deal of it had charm, nevertheless, and sincerity of course; and the songs of Whelpley are of that kind.

Miss Barrett asserted the worth of her vocal training at the start of her program, submitting to her listeners old airs by Lully, Handel, and Mozart, wherein she exhibited the quality, power, and command of tone necessary for a first-rate artist; and having made a good beginning, she could hardly help going on to a successful conclusion. Still, when she tried songs by Schubert, she found herself on risky ground. In the field of German song—doubtless the most difficult of all fields for gaining glory—she somewhat missed it. There the standards are such that only singers at their maturest secure top honors. Just the same, with the right grounding they do win them. **W. P. T.**

Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer

Mickey Rooney

In "Strike Up the Band," coming Thursday to the Exeter

Music Notes

"Three Centuries of Negro Music" will be surveyed by the Southernaires, male quartet of radio fame, in a concert in Symphony Hall Thursday evening. The program will include African slave music, chants, spirituals, and Negro popular songs. The performers are Homer Smith, tenor; Lowell Peters, second tenor; Jay Stone Toney, baritone; William Edmundson, bass, and Spencer Odom, accompanist and arranger. The concert is for the benefit of the Western Avenue Baptist Church, Cambridge.

* * *

Jewish Music

The Society for the Advancement of Jewish Music will hold a forum Thursday evening in Temple Kehillath Israel, Harvard Street, Brookline. Dr. Hugo Leichtentritt will speak on contemporary Jewish composers, and there will be performances by Morris Wolfson, violinist; Jeanne Gorin, contralto; Dr. Mitchell S. Selib, tenor, and the Hadassah Choral Group under Prof. S. G. Braslavsky.

* * *

Eva Gingras

Eva Gingras, soprano, with Albert Gingras as accompanist, will sing in Jordan Hall on the evening of Dec. 10. Her program draws upon Grétry, Mozart, Schubert, Fauré, and Koechlin.

'This . . . Is London . . .' on the Air

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Behind the Microphone

"This—is London . . ."

These three words from across the Atlantic are the signal for millions in this country and Canada to stand-by and listen. They are usually uttered by Edward R. Murrow, the Columbia Broadcasting System's chief European correspondent, whose accounts of war developments in Britain are heard just before dinner and sometimes again on the news round-up at breakfast time.

Through his calm narration of stern incidents and his faculty for interspersing colorful descriptions of scenes and human interest sketches, Mr. Murrow has won wide-spread recognition among listeners. His accounts of furious fighting in the skies may be followed by neatly-worded glimpses of the lighter side of life on the besieged island. Mr. Murrow, and also his assistants, tincture an account of bombed areas with characteristic comments from workers, London Bobbies or farm laborers.

In the few minutes at his disposal, Mr. Murrow succeeds in giving well-rounded information. He not only avoids any suggestion of triteness, but also steers clear of the staccato or skeleton style. Whether he is standing in the center of London at 3 a. m., while the sirens are screaming, or is describing a cricket match in the afternoon, Mr. Murrow tells his story in the same natural tones.

Outstanding Radiocasts

With the help of his colleagues, Mr. Murrow has presented a number of outstanding radiocasts from several points in Britain. There was the recent "London After Dark," in which, among others, J. B. Priestley, the Yorkshire novelist and playwright, and Vincent Sheean, foreign correspondent and author, had parts.

In "London After Dark," Mr. Murrow, as the first speaker in the drama of real life, varied his introduction by saying, "This—is Trafalgar Square . . ." He was standing on the steps of the church, St. Martin's-in-the-Fields. But read what he had to say:

"A searchlight just burst into action off in the distance, an immense single beam sweeping the sky above me. We are at the entrance of an air-raid shelter and I must move my cable a bit so people won't trip over it. Straight in front of me is Lord Nelson on top of that tall column. There's a yellow searchlight now just square behind Nelson's statue. Listen to the traffic . . . I'll just stoop down in the darkness and see if I can 'pick up' the sound of people's feet. It is the strangest sound in London these days, or rather nights—just footsteps on the pavement that sound like ghosts shod with steel shoes . . . A taxi draws up in front of me and stops, waiting for the red light to change to green, while the sirens lull."

On another recent occasion, after giving a graphic story of a savage German air-raid and telling of the sinking of a 7,000 ton transport with a loss of 120 men, Mr. Murrow turned his attention to a bit of England at play. Here it is:

Sunday in the Country

"Those who can, go out into the country on Sunday, for there sometimes the sun shines. I drove off around Windsor this (Sunday) afternoon. That stretch of the Thames below the great castle on the hill was crowded with canoes, punts and small sailing craft. There were people swimming and others sunning themselves on the meadows. One pleasant ground area was criss-crossed with ditches and dotted with ten-foot wooden posts to prevent enemy planes from using it as a landing field. Hundreds of cars lined the river bank and there must have been thousands of bicycles. At Eton (the great English school) a cricket match was being played by boys in white flannels on a field that looked like an enormous putting green

"Coming home the road was crowded, mostly with bicyclists. There were many tandem affairs with a small child in the sidecar. Occasionally a staff car roared by, but most of us drove at 30 miles an hour, for you get more mileage out of your gasoline ration at that speed."

This C. B. S. correspondent noted in another talk that the music critic of the London Times wrote that the "air-raid sirens in B-flat added an obbligato to the Nocturne of Borodin's string quartet at the National Gallery last night. The extraneous disharmony sent the audience to the place prepared below."

Even la mode—women's fashions—do not escape Mr. Murrow's attention. He told of one of the best known fashion experts in London predicting that women would soon be wearing blue, green or yellow stockings to match the colors of their autumn suits. He adds that feminine attire is expected to be "practical and gay—There is to be a McIntosh cape that can be blown up to form a mattress and pillow combined, to do service in the air-raid shelters. Velvet collars and cuffs are to take the place of fur, and bright imitation jewelry will replace the family jewels now in the bank vault."

In his introduction to his radiocast a day or so ago, Mr. Murrow announced:

"We have already had our breakfast air-raid warning. The doorman of my house remarked, 'Them strangers is over again . . .' Eric Sevareid (another C. B. S. correspondent), who took a room in the Thames Estuary Hotel last night, says that he ought not to have been charged for the bed because he spent most of the night in an air-raid shelter. . . . The routine of living and working in Britain is gradually changing. Beds are moved to basements or lower floors. Many office buildings and factories maintain their own watchers and order their employees underground only when planes or gunfire are reported in the immediate vicinity. When there is a lunch-time raid, some restaurants close their doors, while others carry on as usual.

"A revision of the whole system of air-raid warnings probably will be announced shortly. Originally, the siren was supposed to be the signal for everyone, whoever he was and whatever he was doing, to take cover. In the future it will be probably considered more in the nature of a warning for people to be ready to dive for cover when the guns or planes are heard.

"A few London shops invite their customers down to the basement shelters, where they display such things as books, games, knitting needles, wool and so forth.

"I think our housemaid expressed today what is perhaps the average reaction to these frequent air-raid alarms in London. She said, 'I don't mind them so very much any more. I think I'm getting used to them, but they do make you feel very tired the next day.'"

Dance Notebook

Miriam Winslow and Foster Fitz-Simons, now on tour in the South and Middle West, have arranged for a South American tour to last from April through August. Mary Campbell, pianist, and Mary Morse Stearns, percusslonist, will go with them.

* * *

New "Robin Hood" Ballet

Edwin Strawbridge, leading dancer of Junior Programs, Inc., has composed a new ballet on the subject of "Robin Hood" for the company's 30-weeks transcontinental tour, offering programs for young people. The scenario is by Saul Lancourt and the musical score, made up of old English ballads and madrigals, has been compiled by Margaret Carlisle. The three sets are by Robert Rowe Paddock, costumes by Christine and Sheila Barrett.

Supporting dancers are Virginia Miller, Martha Picken, Marguerite de Auguerra, William Miller, Barbara Gaye, Charles Tate, and Rex Cooper; Leo Polski and Solmond Rokoff the musicians.

* * *

Shawn's Dispersed Men

Several of the men of Shawn's Group, which disbanded last spring, are variously accounted for.

The Delmar Twins, Frank and John, staged the dances for and are appearing in the Broadway play, "Johnny Belinda," which opened in Boston this fall. Harry Coble is associate teacher at the Hans Wiener Studio in Boston. Wilbur McCormack, featured dancer with the Shawn Group for the entire seven years of its history, is conducting classes for men in the Shawn technique at Studio 615, Steinway Hall, New York. Barton Mumaw, soloist with the company for seven years, has been polishing up his ballet technique with Anton Dolin during the summer and fall—for the Ballet Theater?

* * *

Dance Criticism Taught

John Martin, dance critic of the New York Times, is conducting a seminar in Dance Criticism at the New School for Social Research.

* * *

Lillian Moore Lectures

Lillian Moore, principal dancer with the Metropolitan Opera Ballet, author of "Artists of the Dance," and contributor to dance magazines, toured in a lecture program, "The Ballet Yesterday and Today," during October. Miss Moore gave excerpts from antique ballets and those still in the active repertoire. Albertina Vitak, dance critic of The American Dancer, was the commentator. **M. L.**

Stradivarius Quartet

The next Stradivarius Quartet concert will be held at the Fogg Museum, Cambridge, on Wednesday evening, Dec. 4. Owing to the popularity of the Stradivarious concerts, it will be necessary to limit the attendance. Therefore application for tickets should be sent with a self-addressed stamped envelope to the Fogg Museum of Art, Cambridge. Tickets will be allotted in order of application.

Stage News

A Thanksgiving matinee is announced for "All in Fun," the new Phil Baker-Bill Robinson revue at the Shubert. The curtain will rise at 3 p. m. At the Plymouth, which will be tenanted next week by "Romantic Mr. Dickens," the regular matinee day falls on Thursday. At the Civic Repertory there will be the regular Wednesday matinee for "Life with Father," but no special matinee on the holiday.

* * *

Dante, the magician, now at the Shubert with his mystery revue, "Sim Sala Bim," has made arrangements for the publication of his autobiography at the conclusion of his present tour of the United States. The book will bear the title, "It's Fun to Be Fooled."

Norma Farber

Norma Farber will be heard in her first Boston song recital on Monday evening, in Jordan Hall. Her program includes such novelties as four Elizabethan songs arranged by Peter Warlock; an Ariette from "La belle Arsène," by Monsigny; a song, "Renouveau," by Alexis de Castillon, a pupil of César Franck, and "Nous n'irons plus au bois," by De Sutter, a contemporary Belgian. Miss Farber will be assisted by George Reeves, accompanist, and the Stradivarius Quartet of New York.

Art Prizes Awarded

CHICAGO (AP)—New York and Massachusetts artists shared honors in the fifty-first annual exhibition of American paintings and sculptures, the Art Institute of Chicago announced Monday.

Ernest Fiene, New York City, was awarded the Ada S. Garrett prize of $750 for his painting, "Razing Old Post Office, New York."

Jerry Farnsworth of North Truro, Mass., won honorable mention for his painting "Girl With Bird."

News of the Screen

Columbia has filled the important roles of the four sons in "Legacy," a film version of the Charles Bonner novel. Robert Shaw, Richard Denny, Johnny Downs and Charles Lind will play the parts. Warner Baxter is cast as the father and Ingrid Bergman as the governess. Gregory Ratoff is directing.

* * *

The story of the first peace-time conscription in the U. S. A. and its effect on thousands of American families is covered in "Arms and the Men—U. S. A.," new March of Time release. The issue studies in pictorial terms the defense program which is expected, within a few years, to give the country an army of 5,000,000 active and reserve troops, including 10 divisions of mechanized and motorized units; a two-ocean navy totalling more than 3,000,000 tons of fighting ships; and an air force of 50,000 planes. The March of Time has sent its cameramen into the army training camps to learn how the young men in the new U. S. Army live, what they eat, what they do for amusement, and how they are being trained for warfare.

* * *

An impressive supporting cast has been chosen for Deanna Durbin's new picture, "Nice Girl." Franchot Tone, Robert Stack, Walter Brennan, Robert Benchley, Helen Broderick, Ann Gillis, Nana Bryant, and Elisabeth Risdon are among the players.

* * *

M-G-M announces acquisition of the Broadway musical show of 1925, "Lady Be Good," as a starring vehicle for Ann Sothern, Eleanor Powell, and Tony Martin. George Gershwin wrote the music for the original production which featured performances by two young people relatively unknown at that time—Fred and Adele Astaire.

* * *

Work has begun on the next Cecil B. DeMille production, "Reap the Wild Wind," with the assignment of Dan Sayre Groesbeck to paint advance "visualizations" of the big scenes and principal characters for the film version of the Saturday Evening Post serial about piracy in the Florida Keys. Mr Groesbeck has prepared similar "visualizations" for "The Good Earth," "The Buccaneer," Captains Courageous," "Gone With the Wind," and others. Mr. Groesbeck's function is to paint scenes which will later be filmed by the camera, and to co-ordinate the ideas of the technicians and department heads in building scenes.

* * *

Marjorie Rambeau, Ward Bond, and William Tracy have been assigned to "Tobacco Road," which John Ford will direct for Nunnally Johnson.

Entertainment Timetable

Plays

Civic Repertory—
"Life With Father," by Clarence Day, featuring Dorothy Gish and Louis Calhern. 8:30. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday, 2:30.

Shubert—
"Sim Sala Bim," featuring Dante. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays. 2:30. (Last week.)

Wilbur—
"Ladies in Retirement," starring Flora Robson. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays, 2:30. (Last week.)

Music

Agassiz Theater, Cambridge—
Seventy-third faculty concert of the Longy School of Music. Berta Jahn-Beer, pianist, and Olga Averino, soprano. 8:15.

Jordan Hall—
Concert by advanced students of the New England Conservatory. 8:15.

Films in Boston

Exeter—
"Dr. Kildare Goes Home," Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. 2, 5, 8:10. "Down Argentine Way." 3:20, 6:20, 9:20.

Fenway—
"Christmas in July," Dick Powell and Ellen Drew. 1:15, 4:15, 7:20, 10:15. "Cherokee Strip," Richard Dix. 2:35, 5:40, 8:45.

Fine Arts—
Raimu in "The Baker's Wife." 1, 3, 5:25, 7:15, 9:25. "Film Concert by Paderewski." 2:40, 4:45, 7, 9.

Keith Memorial—
"The Mark of Zorro," Linda Darnell and Basil Rathbone. 9:35 a. m., 12:40, 3:45, 6:50, 9:55. "Laddie," with Tim Holt. 11:20 a. m., 2:25, 5:30, 8:35. "Information Please." 12:30, 3:55, 6:40, 9:45.

Kenmore—
"Pride and Prejudice," Greer Garson. 2:40, 6:10, 9:50. "Ramparts We Watch." 1, 4:45, 8:10.

Metropolitan—
"City of Conquest," James Cagney and Ann Sheridan. 11:25 a. m., 2:50, 6:10, 9:35. "Hit Parade of 1941," Kenny Baker and Frances Langford. 9:50 a. m., 1:20, 4:40, 8:05.

Modern—
"Moon Over Burma," Dorothy Lamour and Robert Preston. 10:35 a. m., 1:20, 4:10, 7, 9:45. "East of the River," John Garfield and Brenda Marshall. 9:10 a. m., 12, 2:45, 5:35, 8:20.

Orpheum—
"Escape," Norma Shearer and Robert Taylor. 9:25 a. m., 12:40, 3:55, 6:55, 10:10. "Hullabaloo," Frank Morgan. 11:30 a. m., 2:35, 5:35, 8:50.

Paramount—
"Christmas in July," Dick Powell and Ellen Drew. 10:30 a. m., 1:20, 4:15, 7:05, 9:55. "Cherokee Strip," Richard Dix, 9, 11:45 a. m., 3:40, 6:30, 8:25.

R. K. O. Boston—
"Wagon Train," with Tim Holt. 9:35, 11:55 a. m., 2:10, 4:35, 6:55, 9:10. "I Met a Murderer," 10:40 a. m., 12:55, 3:15, 5:40, 8, 10:15.

Scollay—
"East of the River," John Garfield and Brenda Marshall. 10:10 a. m., 1, 3:55, 6:50, 9:45. "Moon Over Burma," Dorothy Lamour and Robert Preston. 11:40 a. m., 2:35, 5:30, 8:25.

South Station Theater—
Twenty minute travel film. Manchuria, Florida's Everglades. Unusual Occupations, latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—
"Escape," featuring Norma Shearer and Robert Taylor. 11:40 a. m., 3:05, 6:30, 10 "Hullabaloo," with Frank Morgan. 1:45, 5:10, 8:40.

Telepix—
Mediterranean Milestones: Books Through the Ages: Information Please, with Christopher Morley; Hobbies of the Roosevelts: Favorite Songs; 2 cartoons and 30 minute News Digest.

Trans-Lux—
"Torso Murder Mystery," Bruce Cabot. 11 a. m., 1:45, 4:35, 7:20, 10:05. "The Face in the Window," 9:40 a. m., 12:25, 3:15, 6, 8:45.

Tremont—
"Lilliam Russell," with Alice Faye, 9, 11:50 a. m., 2:45, 7:50. "Jamaica Inn," Charles Laughton. 10:10 a. m., 1:55, 6, 10:10.

Uptown—
"Sky Murder," Walter Pidgeon. 2:40, 5:35, 8:25. "Down Argentine Way," Don Ameche and Betty Grable. 1:05, 3:55, 6:50, 9:40.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON — Allston: "The Ape," Boris Karloff. "Leather Pushers," Dick Arlen and Andy Devine. 2:30 and 8.
Capitol: "Rangers of Fortune," Fred MacMurry. "I Want a Divorce." 2 and 8.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Boom Town," Clark Gable, Spencer Tracy, Claudette Colbert and Hedy Lamarr. "Comin' Round the Mountain." 2 and 8.
Regent: "He Stayed for Breakfast," Melvyn Douglas. "Island of Doomed Men." 2 and 8.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Lucky Partners," Ginger Rogers. "Private Affairs." Cooking school at 1 p. m. Matinees 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Foreign Correspondent," Joel McCrea. "Rangers of Fortune." 1:50 and 8.

BROOKLINE—Coolidge Corner: "Diamond Frontier," Victor McLaglen. 2:10, 5:15, 8:20. "Down Argentine Way," Don Ameche and Betty Grable. 3:35, 6:40, 9:45.
Brookline Village: "Rangers of Fortune," Fred MacMurray. 2, 5:07, 8:14. "I Want a Divorce," Joan Blondell and Dick Powell. 3:35, 6:42, 9:45.
Cleveland Circle: "Strike Up the Band," Mickey Rooney and Judy Garland. "Quarterback," Wayne Morris and Virginia Dale. 1:45, 7:45.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Strike Up the Band," Judy Garland and Mickey Rooney. "Sky Murder." 2 and 8.
Harvard: "The Sea Hawk," Errol Flynn. "Girl From Avenue A." 2 and 7:45.
University: "Wyoming," Wallace Beery. 3:05, 6:20, 9:35. "Dr. Kildare Goes Home," Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. 1:35, 4:50, 8:05.

CHARLESTOWN — Thompson Square: "Boom Town," Clark Gable, Spencer Tracy, Claudette Colbert and Hedy Lamarr. "Millionaires in Prison." 2 and 8.

DORCHESTER — Codman Square: "Foreign Correspondent," Joel McCrea. 3:25, 9:25. "Wyoming," Wallace Beery. 1:55, 8:10.
Dorchester: "Argentine Nights," "Mummy's Hand." 2. Continuous from 7-11.
Franklin Park: "Foreign Correspondent," Joel McCrea. 3:25, 9:30. "Wyoming," Wallace Beery. 1:55, 8:10.
Strand: "Strike Up the Band," Judy Garland and Mickey Rooney. 3:13, 9:23. "Sky Murder." 1:45 and 8:09.

EGLESTON SQUARE—Egleston: "The Sea Hawk," Errol Flynn. "Chan at the Wax Museum." 1:45 and 7:45.

EVERETT—Capitol: "The Sea Hawk," Errol Flynn. 2:40, 8:55. "Ladies Must Live." 1:37, 7:32.
Park: "Lady in Question," Brian Aherne. "Earl of Puddlestone." 1:30 and 7:30.

HINGHAM—New Loring Hall: "The Sea Hawk," Errol Flynn and Brenda Marshall. "March of Time." 1:50 and 7:45.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Sea Hawk," Errol Flynn. 3:01, 9:01. "Chan at the Wax Museum." 1:53, 7:53.
Hyde Park: "Millionaire Playboy," Joe Penner. "Fugitive From Justice." 1:45 and 7:45.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Rangers of Fortune," Fred MacMurray. "I Want a Divorce," Joan Blondell and Dick Powell. 1:45 and 7:45.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "They Drive by Night," George Raft. 2:30, 8:15. "Those Were the Days." 4, 9:45.

MALDEN — Granada: "Pier 13," 1:30, 4:50, 8:10. "Strike Up the Band," Judy Garland and Mickey Rooney. 2:36, 6:55, 9:15.
Mystic: "The Man I Married," Joan Bennett and Francis Lederer. 2, 7, 10. "Return of Frank James." 3:30, 8:35.
Maplewood: "Queen of Destiny," Ann Neagle, C. Aubrey Smith. 3:03, 8:13. "Comin' Round the Mountain," Bob Burns. 1:30, 7, 9:53.
Orpheum: "Four Sons," Don Ameche and Mary Hughes. "Millionaires in Prison," Lee Tracy and Linda Hayes. 1:45 and 7.
MATTAPAN — Oriental: "Sky Murder," Richard Dix. 1:45, 8. "Strike Up the Band." 3:14, 9:29.
MEDFORD—Fellsway: "Slightly Honorable." Pat O'Brien. "Sporting Blood." R. Colman. 1:30 and 7:30.
Medford: "House Across the Bay." Joan Bennett. "Boys from Syracuse." Allan Jones and Joe Penner. 2, 5:45.
MELROSE—Melrose: "Lady in Question," Brian Aherne. "We Who Are Young." 2 and 7:30.
NATICK—Colonial: "Strike Up the Band," Mickey Rooney and Judy Garland. "Calling All Husbands." 2 and 8.

NEEDHAM—Paramount: "Brigham Young —Frontiersman." Tyrone Power. "Girl from Avenue A." 2 and 8.
NEWTON—Paramount: "Wyoming." Wallace Beery. "Dr. Kildare Goes Home." Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. 1:30 and 8.
NORWOOD—Norwood: Down Argentine Way." Don Ameche and Betty Grable. "A Dispatch From Reuter's." Edward G Robinson.
QUINCY—Quincy: "Diamond Frontier." Victor McLaglen. "Yesterday's Heroes."
Strand: "Down Argentine Way." Don Ameche. "Sky Murder." Walter Pidgeon.
REVERE—Boulevard: "Spring Parade." Deanna Durbin, Robert Cummings. 3:31, 9:31. "Mummy's Hand." 2:08, 8:08.
Revere: "Spring Parade." Deanna Durbin, Robert Cummings. 2:16, 8:16. "The Mummy's Hand." 3:53, 9:53.
SOMERVILLE—Central: "The Sea Hawk." Errol Flynn. "Ladies Must Live." 2 and 7:45.
Capitol and Ball Square: "Foreign Correspondent," Joel McCrea. "Money and the Woman." 2 and 6:30.
Davis Square: "Susan and God." "Crooked Road." 2 and 7:45.
Strand: "Andy Hardy Meets Debutante," Mickey Rooney. "Captain Is a Lady." 2 and 7:45.
SOUTH BOSTON—Strand: "Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs." "Love, Honor and O, Baby." 2 and 7:30.
Broadway: "Sea Hawk." Errol Flynn. "Girl from Avenue A." 2 and 7:30.
SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "My Love Came Back." Olivia de Havilland. "Sporting Blood." Ronald Colman. 1:40. Continuous from 7.
WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Boom Town," Clark Gable, Spencer Trac, Claudette Colbert and Hedy Lamarr. 2:45, 8:30.
Princess: "Boom Town." Clark Gable, Spencer Tracy, Claudette Colbert and Hedy Lamarr. 2:45 and 8:30.
WALTHAM — Embassy: "Strike Up the Band," Judy Garland and Mickey Rooney. "The Great Profile." Continuous from 2 and 8.
WATERTOWN — Coolidge: "Golden Fleecing." "Sporting Blood," Ronald Colman. 1:45 and 7:45.
Watertown Square: "Edison the Man." Spencer Tracy "A Champ at Oxford." 2 and 7:45
WAVERLEY—Strand: "The Man I Married." "Gold Rush Maisie," Ann Sothern. 2 and 7:45.
WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "Harvest." "The Awful Truth." Cary Grant and Irene Dunne. 2:30 and 7:45, daily except Sunday.
WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Brigham Young—Frontiersman." Tyrone Power. "Girl From Avenue A." Jane Withers. 2 and 8.
WINCHESTER — Winchester: "Ramparts We Watch." 3:38, 8:03. "Sandy Is a Lady," Baby Sandy. 2:15, 6:32, 9:47.

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON (STAGE)

Romantic Mr. Dickens
A New Play Based on the Novelist's Actual Love Letters
By H. H. and Marguerite Harper
with Robert Keith
Plymouth Theo. Beg. Sat., Nov. 23 through Sat., Nov. 30
EVES. 55c, 85c, 1.10, 1.65, 2.20, 2.75
MATS. Thur. & Sat., 55c, 85c, 2.20

WILBUR • LAST 7 TIMES TONIGHT, 8:30
MATINEE THURSDAY
FLORA ROBSON in LADIES in RETIREMENT with Estelle Winwood, Isobel Elsom and Patrick O'Moore
Evgs. $2.75-1.10. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. $2.20-1.10

SHUBERT LAST 7 TIMES TONIGHT, 8:30—MAT. TOM'W
DANTE WORLD'S GREATEST MASTER OF MYSTERY
DIRECT FROM BROADWAY In His International Mystery Revue "SIM SALA BIM"
"Dante is to Magic what Paderewski is to the piano."—N. Y. TIMES.
Evgs., $1.50; Mats. Wed., Sat., $1.00. Plus Tax

SHUBERT 2 WEEKS BEG. MON. NOV. 25
SEATS NOW
PHIL BAKER BILL ROBINSON
ALL IN FUN
A NEW MUSICAL REVUE CAST OF 100
EVES. $1.00 to $3.30 MATS. THANKSGIVING (NOW 2:30) or 3 p.m. & EVE. 55c to $2.75 Tax Included

CIVIC REPERTORY THEATRE Phone Com. 4420 Evgs. 8:30 Mats. 2:30
LIFE WITH FATHER with Dorothy GISH & Louis CALHERN
Evgs. $1.—$2.50. Wed., Sat. Mats. $1.—$2. plus tax
Good Seats at Box Office, Filene's and Jordan's for all performances.

BOSTON (MOVIES)

TYRONE POWER in THE MARK OF Zorro
Co-Featured Laddie with TIM HOLT and JOAN CARROLL
New "INFORMATION PLEASE"
KEITH MEMORIAL

LOEW'S STATE and ORPHEUM
25c 'Til 1:00 P. M. plus 3c Tax
Norma Shearer • Robert Taylor
in "ESCAPE"
Plus: "HULLABALOO"

NOW! METROPOLITAN
JAMES CAGNEY—ANN SHERIDAN
"City for Conquest"
ALSO: "HIT PARADE OF 1941"

NEW YORK (STAGE)

"An uproarious entertainment." N. Y. Times
ED WYNN In His New Musical
BOYS and GIRLS TOGETHER
The DeMARCOS BROADHURST, 44th Street W. of B'way. Evgs. 8:40 Mats. Thurs. (Nov. 21) & Sat.—$1.10 to $2.75
Jane PICKENS
Dave APOLLON

MATS. (Thanks. Day) $1.10 to $2.75
THURS. and SAT. Evs. $1.10-$3.30
"Making Show History."—Atkinson, Times
ETHEL WATERS in her NEW MUSICAL HIT CABIN IN THE SKY
with TODD DUNCAN, REX INGRAM, KATHERINE DUNHAM and Her Dancers
MARTIN BECK TH., 45th St. W. of 8 Ave.

"Lavish, lovely and tasteful."—Coleman, Mirror
IT HAPPENS ON ICE
with 100 world-renowned ice-skating stars and JOE COOK
CENTER Theatre, Rockefeller Center, CO. 5-5474
Evenings including Sundays, 8:40—$1.10 to $2.75
Mats. Thurs. & Sat., $1.10 to $2.20. No Mon. Perfs.
UNRESERVED 75c SEATS ON SALE AT EACH PERF. WHEN DOORS OPEN

MATS. THUR. & SAT., 55c-$1.65
"A glowing job of acting."—Winchell
HELEN CRAIG in
THE "TALK OF THE TOWN" HIT
JOHNNY BELINDA—Mantle, News
with Louis Hector — Horace McNally
BELASCO Thea., 44 St. E. of B'way. BR. 9-3987

"A Perfect Musical."—Walter Winchell
William GAXTON Vera ZORINA Victor MOORE
LOUISIANA PURCHASE
with IRENE BORDONI
Music and Lyrics by IRVING BERLIN
Book by MORRIE RYSKIND
IMPERIAL W. 45 St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Thurs., Sat.

If It's a B. G. De Sylva Musical
It's the Hit of B'way
"A roaring musical."—Atkinson, Times
ETHEL MERMAN in
PANAMA HATTIE
COLE PORTER Songs
46 ST. TH., W. of B'y. Evs. 8:30. Mts. Wed., Thur., Sat.

NEW YORK (MOVIES)

IN PERSON KAY KYSER
ON OUR STAGE
And on Screen KAY KYSER in 'YOU'LL FIND OUT'
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Crossword Quiz Answers

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Candidates for Northeastern Sextet Have First Drill—Detroit Here Tonight

Husky Hockey Squad Enjoys Initial Practice at Arena

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Led by Capt. Johnny Chipman of Arlington and six other lettermen, and bolstered by a group of seven bright sophomore prospects, Northeastern University this morning inaugurated its 1940-41 hockey season with its first practice at Boston Arena.

As usual the Huskies were out on the ice before breakfast, practice having been called by Coach Herb Gallagher for 6:15 a. m. More than 30 candidates reported altogether.

Although it is far too early to make definite commitments, Coach Gallagher has reason to believe that the Huskies will enjoy an even better season than they did last winter, when they won seven and lost four to place fourth in the New England Intercollegiate Ice Hockey League.

Right at present Coach Gallagher has a pretty fair idea of how his club will shape up. "I will have two good lines and a better than average defense," he declared, "despite the loss of several key men through graduation last spring. There is no doubt that we will miss Gerry Griffin, who was one of the best defensemen I have ever coached, and such players as Gerry Bracken, Bill Peppard, John Eckert, Leo Lennan, Alan McCarthy, Ray Yetten, and Art O'Connor, but I believe the replacements will be adequate."

First Line

Herb intends to try a first line composed of Captain Chipman, Eddie Barry, and Fred Cusick, although he is not certain whether Chippie will play at center or at left wing. The Husky leader has been the high scorer on the club for two years, although he might have lost his title last year if Eddie Barry had been able to complete the season. A former all-scholastic player for Wellesley, Eddie played in just three games and yet was leading New England scorer for four weeks. The Wellesley junior is also a leading candidate for the football candidacy which will be decided tonight, and last spring pitched Northeastern's baseball team to its first New England Conference championship.

Other veteran forwards who returned this year included George Ross of Brighton, a small but fast wing, and Walter Urbanik. At defense he has Lew Cunningham of Lincoln and Chauncey Del Grosso of the South Shore, while Don Hansis will return to goal.

Pet Wave

Among his sophomore prospects Gallagher has what may become Northeastern's pet line this winter. Jack Carder of Newton at left wing, Bob Fernberg of Dorchester at right wing, played together as a unit for the freshman last year and Herb considers them the best freshman line he has ever had.

"Those three boys are all small, but they form a team by themselves," he declared. "They make more passes per square yard of ice than any line I have ever seen, and on nearly every goal they score there are two assists. Last winter they scored most of the goals for the freshman sextet, and on all but the two there were two assists. On those two goals there was one assist.

"I guess they consider it isn't cricket to get a solo goal. The way they play hockey they get a kick out of the game. And besides playing together on the ice, they also pal around together both in school and out. I think they will be worth watching this winter."

Hayden Student

Besides these three outstanding prospects, Gallagher is counting on a lot of hockey from Ronnie McKinnon of Stoneham, a Charles Hayden Memorial Scholarship student who was out of school for a couple of years following his graduation from high school. Ronnie played end for Jimmy Dunn's football team this fall.

Other sophomore candidates include Herb DeMontier of Melrose, who was unable to play for the freshmen last year because a job he was holding down conflicted with hockey hours, Bob Saumsiegle of Waltham, an All-State second-team center two years ago and Jim Shea, the football player.

Coach Gallagher plans to hold five more practice sessions before the Huskies' first game with Harvard Dec. 4—two weeks from tomorrow.

* * *

Gallagher is immensely pleased with his new manager, Howard Munday, who came out as a player for two years but who was cut from the squad both times. Howard's liking for the game was so great, however, that he stayed around the team, helping whenever possible, and his efforts were rewarded by his being named manager for this year. "It is great to have a manager who knows what a player means when he asks for a 'No. 7 lie stick,'" Herb exclaimed.

Seniors in Final Game

Hiland Dale Holt

Bob Brooks (left), Yale senior tackle who weighs 212 and hails from Milwaukee, Wis., faces Harvard this Saturday at New Haven in his final college game. Coach Ducky Pond and Capt. Hal Whiteman, on the right, talk over their plans of strategy against the Crimson.

Wings Invade With Record Of Victories

Probable Line-Up

Boston		Detroit
Conacher, lw		rw, Wares
Cowley, c		c, Grosso
Hill, rw		lw, Abel
Shewchuk, ld		rd, Orlando
Clapper, rd		ld, Stewart
Brimsek, g		g, Mowers

Alternates—Boston, Bauer, Cain, Crawford, Dumart, Holleit, Jackson, Schmidt, Smith, Wiseman. Detroit, Bruneteau, Howe, Giesebrecht, Carveth, Douglas, Wilder, Goodfellow, Metter, K. Kilrea.
Time of Game—8:30 p. m
Place—Boston Garden.

Still seeking their first victory of the 1940-41 National Hockey League campaign, the Boston Bruins play host to the Detroit Red Wings at the Garden tonight. These Red Wings are going so well at the moment that the Bruins are not faced with any easy task.

In five games played this season Detroit has won two, tied two and lost only one. They are operating with an entirely new forward line of youngsters and a rookie goalie named John Thomas Mowers, who played amateur hockey for the Pontiacs in Detroit last year.

Only One Defeat

Their two victories came at the expense of New York Americans. They won the first in Detroit 4-2 and Sunday night they shutout the Amerks 2-0 in New York which ended a streak of 50 games in which the Amerks had not failed to at least score. Their ties were against Rangers, 2-2 in Detroit to open the season, and 3-3 in New York last Thursday. Their only defeat was a shutout at the hands of Toronto in Detroit, 3-0.

According to reports around the circuit the visitors are playing wide-open hockey which is the style Manager Art Ross is demanding the Bruins to play. So far the wide-open hockey has not been productive for the Bruins, since they have been defeated twice, by Chicago, 6-5, and Toronto, 4-1, and have only a tie to their credit against Canadiens in Montreal, 1-1.

Youngsters On Wings

Manager Jack Adams will use his new rookie forward line of Joe Carveth, Les Douglas and Archie Wilder. They performed last year for Indianapolis, farm team of the Wings and coached by Herb Lewis, former Detroit left winger. Indianapolis is in the American Hockey League. To carry these three, Detroit turned over Cecil Dillon, Joe Fisher and Jack Keating to Indianapolis.

Mowers replaces the veteran Tiny Thompson, ex-Bruin, in the Detroit nets and according to Red Dutton, manager of the New York Americans, the new rookie netminder of the Wings has the best pair of hands in the circuit for goal-tending, apart from Boston's Brimsek. Thompson, incidentally, is now manager of Buffalo in the A. H. L. and not playing.

After tonight's game with Detroit the Bruins speed out to Chicago for a Thursday encounter, return to New York to face Rangers on Saturday night, and then go back out to Detroit for a Sunday contest, coming to Boston immediately afterward for a game at the Garden against Canadiens. It could be that some of the Bruins may travel some of this distance by plane although no plans have been made as yet.

Harvard and Yale Contest May Feature Guard Battle

By Web Morse
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Among the many interesting details to watch for in the Bowl this coming Saturday afternoon at New Haven, Conn., when Harvard and Yale play their 58th football game, is the line play in general and respective guards in particular. Each team is gifted with smart and capable starting guards.

The Eli guards are perhaps more experienced than those at Harvard, but the play of the two wearing the Crimson color has been equally inspiring and good. Cap Burnam and Jim Dern will be on the side of the Blue and Chubby Peabody and Dick Pfister will face them for the Crimson.

The two Yale men are seniors and have diplomas awaiting them next Spring. Harvard's guards are juniors and have yet another year to go. All four started the Harvard-Yale affair last year and will match wits and ability again Saturday. Not much is seen of these linemen for their duties are arduous and hidden from the spotlight. They keep their noses buried in the turf most of the afternoon, but their importance is paramount.

60-Minute Guards

The Crimson guards, according to statistics kept by Tommy Stephenson, are 60-minute men. Peabody has played every minute of five games and 412 minutes of a possible 420-minute season, being surpassed only by Tom Gardiner, tackle, who served 415 minutes. Dick Pfister has only two 60-minute games, but that is largely due to the fact that he spent the early part of the season training for the blocking back duties.

Harvard has been strong defensively all season. The team was beaten by Michigan, 26 to 0, but no one can chastise on that game. The Wolverines brought a great team, an All-America back in Tom Harmon, and met the Crimson when the latter was in the stages of experiment. At that time Pfister, and the regular center, Burgy Ayers, were not in action. Today they are and there is a difference.

Offense Begins to Roll

Against Army the Harvard offense was not working in order, but the defense held the Cadets to one touchdown, a brilliant run by Hank Mazur on a play that was supposed to be a pass. Then came Dartmouth, held to one touchdown, and Princeton followed with a scoreless tie. Invading Philadelphia the underrated Crimson tied the vaunted Penn powerhouse to a 10-all score. Last Saturday the Harlow eleven beat Brown, conqueror of Yale, Army and Holy Cross, 14 to 0. That is good defensive play.

Coach Dick Harlow has developed a varied defense that has functioned surprisingly well against all opponents since the Michigan encounter. The offense began to flow smoothly against Penn and continued so against Brown last week. The Harvard team has gathered momentum each week and this Saturday will be a smoothly working eleven.

Have Iron Men

Along with Iron Men Gardiner and Peabody are Fran Lee with three 60-minute games and a total of 385 minutes, Loren MacKinney with four 60-minute games and 358 minutes, George Heiden and Joe Koufman with three 60-minute games each and 341 and 336 minutes, respectively. Ayers played three 60-minute games and while Charley Sprayer has played only one full game he has a total of 300 minutes of play. Capt. Joe Gardella and Bill Brown each have played two full games and other minutes.

A special train will leave the Back Bay station Friday morning at 8:55 with some 170 including athletes, coaches and others. With the varsity football squad will be the jayvees and championship House team and the varsity, jayvee and freshman soccer teams.

Brief Eli Workout

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 19 (AP)—The Yale football team, back home after the Princeton battle, took only the briefest of workouts yesterday in preparation for the Harvard contest, the coaches dismissing the players after a short limbering up drill.

The promotion of Edwin C. Town of Narbeth, Pa., a sophomore back, from the jayvee to the varsity squad was announced.

McCoy of Colby Brightens Weekly Football Luncheon

Down from the wilds of Maine, where any mention of football always refers to the State series, came Alfred Mudge McCoy of Colby College yesterday to toss a bit of humor and a few grains of wisdom into the weekly football luncheon at the Parker House. His season having ended a week ago, when his team tied for the championship for the third straight year, Al was at his best.

* * *

Said Mr. McCoy: "We were fortunate to be undefeated . . . I thought we would drop a few when we lost Capt. Johnny Daggett in the Vermont game . . . We had seven wins and the tie with Bowdoin . . . And speaking of undefeated records, I just realized that Harvard isn't far away from one . . . Throw out the Michigan game—and Dick Harlow probably wishes he could—and Harvard is only one point away from that record . . . They lost to Dartmouth 7-6, have tied Army, Princeton, and Penn, and have beaten Amherst and Brown.

* * *

"That Pete Elser of Harvard is the most improved tackle I have seen . . . He has made unbelievable progress and is a real tackle today . . . And speaking of guards (B. U.'s Pat Hanley had called his Charlie Cremens an All-New England as did Harlow his Chub Peabody) I wouldn't trade my Jimmy Daly for Peabody, Cremens, or anybody else . . . And his name is spelled D-a-l-y if you want to put him down on your All-New England list now.

* * *

"We are going to have a good club at Colby next year," he went on. "Our freshman beat Exeter, which as you know was pretty good, and they will give us some boys for the varsity who will be almost as good as some of the boys on the teams we will play against." Al concluded by declaring he was in favor of allowing Cornell to keep its 7-3 victory over Dartmouth. "Ninety-nine per cent of the football public in the country think the Big Red won," he said, "so why change the score."

* * *

Although McCoy was the featured speaker on the list, much attention was given Frank Leahy of Boston College for the Eagles' great victory over Georgetown Saturday. Said Leahy, "I think the boys did a remarkable job against a great team. You know, until that game they had never been forced to come from behind to win, and it takes a real football team to do that against such opposition."

* * *

Frank listed the reasons why B. C. was able to come from behind as follows: "They had faith in themselves and in one another; Charlie O'Rourke is one of the finest competitors I have ever seen; the boys have a high regard for Charlie and were determined not to let him down; and they had poise." He also praised his quarterback, Henry Toczylowski—"As a leader, play-caller, and blocker, that boy would make any coaching staff look good."

* * *

Leahy attributed so much scoring to the fact that B. C. had never played against a spread this season, and that Georgetown had not faced a Notre Dame offense. "We set up a defense against that spread," he said, "but did not know if it would work because we had no chance to scrimmage against it in the rain last week. But we soon found out that it worked pretty well. I hope we can have more games with Georgetown—not so close, maybe," he said with a smile, "but good games just the same."

* * *

Next Saturday's two outstanding games from a local angle—Boston College vs. Auburn and Harvard vs. Yale—were given attention by scouts for the respective teams. B. C.'s Ed McKeever lauded the Auburn eleven as the hardest-hitting team from tackle to tackle the Eagles will have faced this year, while Harvard's Floyd Stahl said that from the way Yale was improving each week the game would call for Harvard's best—"and that may not be enough."

* * *

Stahl made an interesting comment when he declared that "this present Yale team is the most underrated Eli eleven that we have played in the past six years. Hovey Seymour is running just as hard as he did against us last fall, when he led Yale to a 20-7 upset win, and Yale has been on the upgrade ever since that Penn debacle."

* * *

Harlow pronounced himself immensely pleased with Harvard's performance against Brown. "Yes, and any credit for that improvement should go to the assistant coaches," he said. "They have been marvellous. Skip Stahley, especially, deserves praise for the way he has our backs running. And when you are considering All-New England guards, don't overlook Peabody. If you do not think he is good, just ask the University of Pennsylvania."

* * *

Guests for the day were two Little Three coaches, Lloyd Jordan of Amherst and Charlie Caldwell of Williams. Jordan complimented Caldwell for winning the Little Three title this year, and heaped tons of praise on his own 151-pound (actual weight) back, Bobby Blood. "When he went, we went," said Lloyd. Caldwell declared that his team, with 20 seniors, had too much poise this season. "They never got going in six games until they were behind. One of those games we lost by one point (Army) and the other we tied (Bowdoin). The Tufts game we won in the last minute with a field goal—(22-20). "Yes, sir, that was certainly too much poise."

* * *

Lew Manly of Tufts and Pat Hanley of Boston University also gave congratulations to Leahy . . . Tufts closes out its season against Massachusetts State at Medford Saturday, while B. U. does the same with Western Maryland at Nickerson Field, Weston.

Indians Favor Texas A. and M. And Minnesota

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 19 (AP)—Stanford unofficially appeared yesterday to be a house divided on the subject of a Rose Bowl opponent, provided, of course, the Indians are nominated for the New Year's Day football classic as they confidently expect.

Sentiment of a few of the players willing to discuss the matter on a basis of anonymity indicated they would favor Texas A. & M. for a Rose Bowl battle. The Stanford boys think their fullback Norman Standlee would show up the Texas Aggies steam roller, John Kimbrough.

The Stanford coaching staff, at least at the top, would welcome a match with Minnesota, which is prohibited by Big Ten rules from participating in post-season contests.

Clark Shaughnessy, whose "T" formation hoisted Stanford from the cellar to the peak in one season, was first string fullback at Minnesota in 1913. His substitute was Bernie Bierman, highly successful present Minnesota mentor.

At the football writers' meeting yesterday, Shaughnessy was asked if he thought there was a chance of the Big Ten heads changing their attitude on post-season games. He said he thought not but hastened to explain it was merely a personal opinion based on past experiences in the conference.

"I think it would be a fine thing for football if the Big Ten would change that rule," he said. "An annual game between the winners of the Middle West and Pacific Coast Conference teams would create one of the greatest games of the year."

Officially not a peep was heard from Stanford pending selection of the Western representative by the conference members, which may not be forthcoming for two weeks.

Vermont Elects Rice

BURLINGTON, Vt., (AP)—Harold E. Rice, of New Haven, Conn., back on the University of Vermont football team, has been elected captain of the 1941 eleven by the lettermen.

Auburn Ready to Battle Boston College Eleven

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUBURN, Ala.—A fourth-quarter victim of Boston College in 1939, the Auburn Tigers, who have only three more battles to fight this football season, will be growling for revenge in a big way when they invade Boston for the second successive year to meet the Eagles at Fenway Park next Saturday. The Eagles erased a 7-0 deficit to chalk up two touchdowns and one extra point in the final period to whip Auburn last year 13-7.

Boston College is the Tigers third intersectional foe of the current grid campaign—the other two have been S. M. U. and Clemson—and they will meet another one before the curtain is lowered on their 11-game card. Their final intersectional scrap will be their farewell exhibition of the year against Villanova in Montgomery on Dec. 7.

Veterans Around

The Bengals, who tangle with the strong Florida outfit in Columbus on Nov. 30 in their final Southeastern Conference struggle of the season, will have some of their leaders in last year's thrilling round with B. C. to call upon for service in their major intersectional fray in Boston next Saturday.

One will be Quarterback Lloyd Cheatham, who intercepted an aerial and raced 80 yards to score, and others will be Ends Babe McGehee and James Samford, Alternate Captain Ernest Mills and Wallace Wise, guards, and Capt. Dynamite Dick McGowen, one of America's foremost all-around backfield threats, and Carl Happer, halfbacks. Captain McGowen is seeking top all-star recognition for the second straight year.

Should Be Ready

Two of Auburn's other mainstays against B. C. in the 13-7 affair, Tackle Chester Bulger and Fullback Rufus Deal, were outstanding members of Coach Meagher's 1940 grid cast until injuries sidelined them for several weeks. Bulger has been inactive since Oct. 12, and Deal since Oct. 26, but both hope to be ready to face the high scoring, deceptive and gargantuan B. C. club. They might be ready and they might not be. Only time will tell about this and it is now too early to make any definite statements.

The hefty Bulger, a native of Rumford, Maine, will receive a big disappointment if he is not in shape to play at least a little while in the Boston encounter. And he is working mighty hard to get in as good fettle as possible after being a convalescent for over a month. Many of his home-town friends will see the game and he is very anxious to perform before them.

Another Auburn senior who will be playing before a large number of "homefolks" in Boston is Tackle Gordon MacEachern, 207-pounder from Haverhill, Mass. Injuries prevented him from making the excursion to Boston last fall and also gave him an early season setback this year, but he is now coming along and playing creditably. And the present forecast is that he will sport a No. 2 team tag against Boston College at Fenway Park next Saturday.

Locke Made President

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., (AP)—A. M. Locke of the Longmeadow (Mass.) Country Club has been elected President of the Connecticut Association of Golf Course Superintendents, and Edward Casey of the Wykagyl Country Club of New Rochelle, N. Y., has been chosen Vice-President.

Sports Around the Hub

Red Sox Slump in Bull Pen

One of the chief reasons why the Red Sox slipped to the bottom of the American League's first division last season, is apparent today with the release of relief pitching statistics from the service bureau of Henry Edwards. Joe Cronin led the circuit in 1938 and '39, when his bull pen crew won 53 games out of 69 over that stretch. In 1940, however, they captured only 28 out of 49, for fourth place.

* * *

Joe McCarthy had the most success with rescue hurlers during the past season, the Yankees saving 15 out of 24 contests. The Browns, although they finished the pennant race in the cellar, ranked close behink the New York relief corps with 15 out of 25. The White Sox, Red Sox, Tigers, Indians, Senators and Athletics followed in that order. Yankee Johnny Murphy's eight won and four lost was the individual high.

* * *

Referee Bill Friesell's blunder in the Cornell-Dartmouth game, and his negligence in the Harvard-Penn encounter, should carry a moral for all other football officials. The new historic incident at Hanover could not possibly have occurred if Friesell had given due consideration to the pleas of the Big Green captain, who was aware of the error. No person is infallible, as Friesell now blushingly admits.

* * *

Harvard needs Loren MacKinney's punting and left end defensive play in the Yale game Saturday, and the announcement that he may be able to play against the Eli comes as good news to Crimson supporters. The injured star donned a uniform yesterday, and again today, and took light workouts with the rest of the squad.

* * *

Briefs . . . Cornell had a string of 18 games without defeat, before Dartmouth's 3-0 win reached the record books today . . . Incidentally, the latest hero at Hanover is Bob Krieger, whose 16-yard field goal accounted for those three Big Green points . . . The Cornell Club of New England heartily endorses the college's action in this "fifth down" affair . . . Brooklyn's baseball Dodgers are on the trail of Cardinal catcher, Mickey Owen . . . When Larry MacPhail goes after a fellow, he usually gets him—eventually.

* * *

Eastern Hockey League activities will keep the Olympics from getting rusty during the next few days . . . They take on the River Vale Skeeters at the Garden Friday night, keep a Saturday afternoon date on Madison Square Garden ice with the New York Rovers, and meet the Atlantic City Sea Gulls back here Sunday afternoon . . . Coach Art Cochran looked over 20 Tufts varsity basketball candidates yesterday . . . Northeastern's varsity football lettermen were scheduled to meet early this evening and elect a captain for next season.

* * *

The postponed grid game between Keith Academy and St. Mary's of Waltham will be played off Dec. 7, if a win would give Keith a league championship . . . The Advertising Club of Boston held a football luncheon this noon in the Georgian Room of the Hotel Statler . . . Attending coaches included Frank Leahy, Pat Hanley, Al McCoy, Dick Harlow, Joe Sheeketski, George Sauer and Lew Manley . . . The New Haven Railroad will operate several special trains over the week end, to take care of the Harvard-Yale game crowd . . . Specials will start moving between Boston and New Haven Friday and continue through Sunday.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

3:30	WRUL	11.79mc
7:15	WRUL	6.04mc

For Wednesday, Nov. 20

12:45	WMEX	1500kc
1:00	WORL	920kc
3:30	WRUL	11.79mc
7:15	WRUL	6.04mc

Today on WRUL

(6.04mc-49.6m and 11.79mc-25.4m)

6:00 p. m.—Czechoslovakian Good Will Program.
6:30 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr., Washington news analyst.
7:15 p. m.—"The Christian Science Monitor Views the News."
(WRUW shifts to 11.73mc-25.6m)
7:30 p. m.—Inter-American Good Will Program.
9:00 p. m.—Harvard University Series.
9:45 p. m.—Music.
10:00 p. m.—Raymond Gram Swing.
10:15 p. m.—"Music Hath Charms."

Today on Short Waves

Berlin—6:15 p. m.—Philharmonic Concert. DJD, 11.79 meg., 25.4 m.
Moscow—7:00 p. m.—Program in English. RV96, 15.41 meg., 19.9 m.; RNE, 12 meg., 25 m.
Budapest—7:30 p. m.—Transylvania Song by Miss Angyal Erno; Liszt: IXth Rhapsody, Recital by two pianos; Vox Humana Choir. HAT4, 9.12 meg., 32.8 m.
London—8:15 p. m.—Variety: "Starlight." G6C, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Berlin—8:15 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DJZ, 11.80 meg., 25.4 m.
Tokyo—8:30 p. m.—A Recitation from "Mutseki (The Fog-flute)," a popular novel. JZK, 15.16 meg., 19.7 m.
Rome—8:40 p. m.—Symphony Orchestra. 2RO3, 6.83 meg., 31.1 m.; 2RO4, 11.81 meg., 25.4 m.; 2RO6, 15.30 meg., 19.6 m.
London—8:45 p. m.—News and Views. Commentator: George Slocombe. G6C, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Berlin—9:30 p. m.—On the Days of the Kerry Dancing. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DJZ, 11.80 meg., 25.4 m.; DJC, 6.02 meg., 49.8 m.
Guatemala—10:00 p. m.—Concert given by the Orquesta Progresista, under the direction of Gaston Pellegrini. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
London—10:00 p. m.—"Within the Fortress," by Clemence Dane. G6C, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Berlin—10:30 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DJZ, 11.80 meg., 25.4 m.; DJC, 6.02 meg., 49.8 m.
London—11:30 p. m.—News summary. G6C, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Owing to conditions abroad, these programs are subject to change.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1470kc-WMEX-204m
3:00	Mary M. McBride	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Mary Marlin": sketch	Concert Orchestra	Alfred Antonini's Orch.
3:15	"Don Artiste"	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Ma Perkins": sketch	Talk	"Melody Mart"
3:30	News Service: talk	"John's Other Wife"	Pepper Young's Family	George Duffy's Orchestra	Voice and organ
3:45	Popular music	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade"	George Duffy's Orchestra	"Community Recreation"
4:00	"Portia Faces Life"	"Mother o' Mine"	"Backstage Wife": sk	"Hits and Encores"	"Melody Mirror"
4:15	"We, the Abbotts"	Hadassah Program	"Stella Dallas"	"At a Sidewalk Cafe"	"Melody Mirror"
4:30	"Hilltop House"	Club Matinee: variety	"Lorenzo Jones"	The Cavanaughs	Organ recital
4:45	"Kate Hopkins"	Club Matinee: news	"Young Widder Brown"	"Johnson Family"	"Comic Page Club"
5:00	"The Goldbergs"	"Singin' and Swingin'"	"Girl Alone": sketch	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15	"The O'Neills"	"Singin' and Swingin'"	"Lone Journey"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30	"Around the Hub"	Songs and organ	"Jack Armstrong": sk	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:45	Scattergood Baines	"Tom Mix": sketch	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	Frank Ryan's Sports	"Melody Mirror"
6:00	News: Edwin Hill	News: music: weather	News Service	"Captain Midnight"	Radio Review
6:15	Bill Elliott, songs	Dinner music	Sports Roundup	Dinner concert	"Star Quest"
6:30	Paul Sullivan	Dinner music	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	"Alpineers"
6:45	**"The World Today"**	Lowell Thomas	Interview: J. Garside	Memory Lane	Sport comment
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces": sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Bob Hardy's Orchestra
7:15	Lanny Ross, songs	"Mr. Keen": drama	Newsroom of the Air	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	Five Star News
7:30	Helen Mencken in	"Musico": song guessing	Serenaders: music	"Concert Miniatures"	Rob Roy's Orchestra
7:45	"Second Husband"	contest	"Confidentially Yours"	Ella Fitzgerald's Orch.	So. Boston's Citizen Asso
8:00	"Court of Missing	Ben Bernie's Musical	Ray Bloch's Orchestra;	Wythe Williams	"Sincerely Yours"
8:15	Heirs": drama	Quiz: Carol Bruce	soloist: chorus	Bob Stanley's Orchestra	"Plantation Echoes"
8:30	"First Nighter"	"Uncle Jim's Question	Horace Heidt's Orch.	Antonini Concert Series.	Bob Hamilton's Trio
8:45	sketch: E. Davis	Bee": quiz	Horace Heidt's Orch.	Antonini Concert Series.	"About Today": drama
9:00	"We, the People":	'Grand Central Station':	Frank Crumit and Julia	Mystery Hall dramatic	"Classical Album"
9:15	interviews: music	drama	Sanderson's quiz	sketch: orchestra	"Classical Album"
9:30	"Professor Quiz"	**J. Kennedy: music**	**"Fibber McGee and**	News Service	"Classical Album"
9:45	"Professor Quiz"	"Fires of History"	**Molly": music**	Third period, Bruins-	"Classical Album"
10:00	Glen Miller's Orch.	"Aloha Land": music	**Bob Hope; Shirley Ross;**	Detroit hockey game, by	Five Star News
10:15	Draft talk: music	Girl Quartette	**chorus; orchestra**	Frank Ryan	Elias Breskin's Orch.
10:30	Talk: Gov. Stassen	**"Meet Edward Weeks"**	"Uncle Walter's Dog-	Art Kassel's Orchestra	Bob Hardy's Orchestra
10:45	News of the World	**guest, S. Anderson**	house": comedy	Ed Mayehoff's Orchestra	Ken Baker's Orchestra
11:00	Weather: news	News: music: weather	News Service	J. B. Priestley	The Streamliners
11:15	Masterworks of	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	Local news: weather	George Olsen's Orchestra	Ensemble Moderne
11:30	Music: records	Emil Coleman's Orch.	Mal Hallett's Orchestra	Joe Rines's Orchestra	"Alpineers"
11:45	"Swing Club"	Emil Coleman's Orch.	Mal Hallett's Orchestra	Joe Rines's Orchestra	Five Star News

Wednesday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1470kc-WMEX-204m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	News: Morning Review	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15	"Double V Ranch"	Variety program	News comment	"Musical Clock"	
7:30	Music: news	Tony, Juanita & Buddy	"Alice and Adrian"	News Service	
7:45	News: weather	News: weather	"George and Dixie"	Bailey Axton, songs	
8:00	News of Europe	News: reports	News Service	"Eight Bells"	"Musical Timetable"
8:15	Caroline Cabot	Irene Hanify	Weather: music	"Morning Watch"	Weather: 'Musical Time-
8:30	Carl Moore's Revue	News: Musical Clock	"Musical Roundup"	Andrew Jacobson's	table'
8:45	"Lover's Lane"	Shopping With Cosette	"Musical Roundup"	Rhythms	"Musical Timetable"
9:00	"Your Treat"	News: Mildred Carlson	Dramatized news	Arthur Godfrey, songs	Zelma Larsson's Music
9:15	American School of	"The Breakfast Club"	Food News	"Merry-Go-Round"	Zelma Larsson's Music
9:30	The Air	Don McNeill, m. c.: so-	"Alice Blair": sketch	"Merry-Go-Round"	Radio Review
9:45	Bachelor's Children	loists: orchestra	"Julia Blake": sketch	"Choir Loft": organ	Radio Review
10:00	By Kathleen Norris	Georgia Mae, songs	"This Small Town"	New England Cupboard	Studio Speaker
10:15	"Myrt and Marge"	"Vic and Sade": comedy	By Kathleen Norris	"Melody Strings"	Garden Ramblers
10:30	"Stepmother": sk	"Mary Marlin": sketch	"Ellen Randolph": sk	Musical calisthenics	"Going Shopping With
10:45	WEEI Food Fair	"Frank and Julia"	"The Guiding Light"	"25 Years Ago Today"	You"
11:00	Short, Short Story	Mildred W. Carlson	"The Man I Married"	News Service	Phon-O-Quest
11:15	"Martha Webster"	Irene Hanify, organist	"Against the Storm"	"Singing Strings"	Phon-O-Quest
11:30	"Big Sister": sketch	"Harvey and Dell"	"The Road of Life"	Talk	Ann Nigro, pianist
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Weather: Musicale	"David Harum": sketch	Highlights, Halftones	News Service
12:00	Kate Smith, talk	News: Noonday Review	"Playhouse": drama	News Service	"Rhythm Revue"
12:15	"Girl Marries"	Noonday Review: Stocks	"Musical Roundup"	Agricultural talk	"Rhythm Revue"
12:30	"Helen Trent"	National Farm and	Singin' Sam, baritone	Italian music program	Sports: Weather
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour: Walter	"Meet Miss Julia"	Italian music program	**'Monitor Views the News'**
1:00	"Life Beautiful"	Blaufuss' Homesteaders	News Service	Ray Pearl's Orchestra	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15	"Woman in White"	"Stage Stars"	Dramatic sketch	Piano-Organ Program	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30	Right to Happiness,	Agricultural news	Marjorie Mills, house-	"Life of a Soldier"	Marguerite Porter, songs
1:45	"Road of Life"	News: Weather	hold talk	Cheer Up Gang	Marguerite Porter, songs
2:00	Dramatic sketch	Jack Dalton, songs	Betty Crocker	European news	Spotlight on Rhythm
2:15	"Joyce Jordan"	"Music You Want"	"Grimm's Daughter"	"Is Anybody Home?"	Evelyn Cornett, soprano
2:30	Fletcher Wiley	"Music You Want"	"Valiant Lady": sketch	Homemakers' Forum	Musical program
2:45	"My Son and I"	"Music You Want"	"Light of the World"	"School of the Air"	News Service
3:00	Mary M. McBride	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Mary Marlin": sketch	John Duffy, organist	Gilbert and Sullivan
3:15	"About Us"	"Honeymoon Hill": sk	"Ma Perkins": sketch	Sam Koki's Hawaiians	"Melody Mart"
3:30	News Service	"John's Other Wife"	Pepper Young's Family	"Machine Gun Practice"	"Melody Mart"
3:45	C. Hector's Orch.	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade": sketch	"Hits and Encores"	"Console Capers"
4:00	"Portia Blake"	"Mother o' Mine": sk	"Backstage Wife": sk	"Hits and Encores"	"Melody Mirror"
4:15	"We, the Abbotts"	Club Matinee: variety	"Stella Dallas": serial	Thanksgiv'g Eve Broad-	"Melody Mirror"
4:30	"Hilltop House"	Club Matinee: variety	"Lorenzo Jones": drama	cast, fr'm Gr'nd Cen. St.	John Kiley, organist
4:45	"Kate Hopkins"	Club Matinee: News	"Young Widder Brown"	"The Johnson Family"	"Comic Page Club"
5:00	"The Goldbergs"	"Singin' and Swingin'"	"Girl Alone": sketch	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15	"The O'Neills"	"Superman": sketch	"Lone Journey": sketch	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30	"Around the Hub"	Dale Belmont, songs	"Jack Armstrong": sk	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:45	Scattergood Baines	"Tom Mix": sketch	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	Frank Ryan, sports	News Service
6:00	News: Edwin C. Hill	News: Music: weather	News Service	"Captain Midnight"	Radio Review
6:15	Hedda Hopper	Dinner Dance	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Star Quest
6:30	Paul Sullivan	Dinner Dance	"Musical Rendesvous"	News Service	Alpineers
6:45	**"The World Today"**	Lowell Thomas, news	"R. F. D. Melodies"	Sports: "Memory Lane"	Sport comment
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces": sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Bob Hardy's Orchestra
7:15	Lanny Ross, tenor	"Mr. Keen": sketch	John W. Vandercook	"Fu Manchu"	News Service
7:30	"Meet Mr. Meek"	**"Cavalcade of America"**	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger"	Rob Roy's Orchestra
7:45	comedy: drama	**drama**	"Waltz Time"	dramatic sketch	Bay Staters Quartet
8:00	"Big Town": Ed-	"Quiz Kids" with Joe	**"Hollywood Playhouse":**	New England Town Meet-	"Famous Homes"
8:15	ward G. Robinson	Kelley and speaker	**dramatization**	ing on the Air: "Demo-	Ruth Williams, songs
8:30	"Dr. Christian":	"Manhattan at Mid-	Party: Louise Massey	cratic Action—1772: Will	Religious Program
8:45	dramatizat'n: News	night": dramatic sk	and the Westerners

Stanford Assured of at Least a Tie in Far West Football Championship Race

Only Five More Conference Games Remain on Coast List

Pacific Coast Conference

Team—	W.	L.	T.	Pct.
Stanford	6	0	0	1.000
Washington	4	1	0	.800
Oregon State	3	2	1	.500
California	3	3	0	.500
Washington State	1	3	2	.250
Southern California	1	3	2	.250
Oregon	1	4	1	.200
U. C. L. A.	1	4	0	.000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash.—Only two weeks and five more games remain in the Pacific Coast Conference season, with most of the teams now taking a few days needed rest.

Washington and U. C. L. A. play at Los Angeles this Saturday in the only Conference game, and then comes the biggest day of the season when all the teams play their big game, geographically speaking.

On Nov. 30 four clashes of grid rivals are scheduled—Stanford journeying up the valley to meet California at Berkeley; U. S. C. and U. C. L. A. hooking up in their cross-town duel at Los Angeles; Washington State crossing the Cascade mountains to battle Washington; and Oregon meeting Oregon State for the State title.

Still Can Tie

Although Stanford is certain of being the Coast's Rose Bowl representative, the Washington Huskies can still gain a share of the Conference championship by winning their final two games, providing that Stanford loses to California.

Coach Clark Shaughnessy's speedy Indians showed no signs of any slackening of pace as they registered their sixth successive Conference win, humbling the powerful Oregon State team 28-14.

Once again Stanford proved too fast for the opposing defense. The Beavers held the upper hand most of the first half which ended with the score tied 7-7, but back came Stanford with another of their late rallies to overwhelm the Oregonians.

Three More Scores

Nine minutes after the second half opened, Stanford had three more touchdowns and a safe 28-7 lead. Little Pete Kmetovic raced 38 yards down the sidelines for the first score. Frankie Albert passed to Hugh Gallarneau 39 yards for the second, and the Indians rolled 61 yards to the third tally after Kmetovic had intercepted an Oregon State pass.

Oregon State had a sparkling offense, making 15 first downs to Stanford's 13, but couldn't keep up with the Stanford speed.

Fullback Jack Stackpool kept the University of Washington in second place as he led the Huskies to a 14-0 win over Southern California. Late in the second period, with the ball on his own 22-yard line, Stackpool essayed a thrust at the center of the Trojan forward wall.

Seeing a pile-up of players, Stackpool changed the play, cut over left end, reversed his field and ran through the entire Trojan defense to go 78 yards for a score. In the final period, Stackpool repeated his earlier performance, this time from the U. S. C.'s five-yard line.

High Scoring Game

In the highest scoring game of the Conference season, U. C. L. A. registered their first win with a 34-26 score against Washington State, at Los Angeles.

It was an individual duel between Jackie Robinson of the Bruins and Bill Sewell of the Cougars. Robinson scored three times, including a 62-yard punt runback and a 75-yard broken field run, and passed to Art Anderson for another score. Sewell scored twice for the Cougars, and threw a touchdown pass to Felix Fletcher.

A feature of the game were two field goals by Stan Johnson of Washington State, from the U. C. L. A. 35 and 30 yard lines.

The other Conference game saw California get ready for Stanford by defeating Oregon 14-6 to gain their third win of the season.

Jim Jurkovich was the head man of the Golden Bear attack, dashing 34 yards around end in the first quarter to score, and then taking a long pass from Orv Hatcher for the other touchdown.

Washington State plays a non-Conference game against Gonzaga this Saturday, while California, Stanford, Oregon, Oregon State, and Southern California are idle.

Sugar Bowl Sponsors Send Out Questionnaires to Ten

NEW ORLEANS, La., Nov. 19 (AP)—The Sugar Bowl has sounded out officials of 10 colleges and universities, one of which is Nebraska, on how they would like about $75,000 to let their football teams play here on Jan. 1.

Identities of other institutions were kept secret, but in informed quarters the list was believed to include Minnesota, Texas A. and M., Boston College, Tennessee, Michigan, Georgetown, Cornell, Fordham and a far western team.

No Questions

A. N. Goldberg, President of the New Orleans Mid-Winter Sports Association which sponsors the Sugar Bowl events, said Nebraska was "among the teams being considered." He made this statement at the "Monday Quarterbacks' Club" in answer to a query as to Nebraska's status, but requested that no further questions on particular teams be asked.

In a previous announcement that questionnaires had been sent to 10 schools, he said the list represented all sections and was not limited to unbeaten teams.

It was indicated the institutions queried might include some of the anti-bowl stronghold of the Ivy League and in the Big Ten, which has frowned on post-season games in the past but recently has shown signs of entering a tie-up with the Rose Bowl.

Best Possible Game

"We have not eliminated any team whose record would justify its consideration," Goldberg said, "except the Pacific Coast champion which is pledged to the Rose Bowl. We are trying to get the best game possible and are leaving no stone unturned.

"We cannot reveal the names of teams and have asked the schools not to do so. The coaches feel it would put them on the spot for remaining games. It would also take the boys' minds off their business and would 'sic' the alumni onto the schools."

Goldberg made it clear the queries did not constitute invitations, but were "just routine inquiries on attitudes and conditions under which they would be interested."

He said the Association's executive committee, which makes the selections, did not expect to send out any more feelers than the 10 just sent and would choose the participants from the schools giving favorable replies.

Ens May Join Reds

CINCINNATI (AP)—The Cincinnati Enquirer said that it "learned from an usually reliable source that Jewell Ens will succeed Jimmy Wilson as coach of the Reds.

Ens is manager of the Indianapolis American Association club, which has a working agreement with the Reds, and he long has been a friend of Manager Bill McKechnie, the story continues.

Ens formerly was a coach of the Pittsburgh Pirates and joined the Reds as head scout following Pie Traynor's release as manager of the Pirates.

Where To Dine

NEW YORK CITY

THE HEARTHSTONE
15 East 48th Street, Near Fifth Avenue
A REAL OLD-FASHIONED
THANKSGIVING DINNER $1.50
Will Be Served From 12 to 8 P. M. Plaza 8-1430

National League Veterans Show Way in Scoring

MONTREAL, Nov. 19 (AP)—It may be that the National Hockey League's veterans are concerned about the promising rookie crop this year, but they're off to an unusually fast start in the individual scoring race.

Figures released by league headquarters and including last Sunday's games, show that four veterans and only one youngster are among the top five in point-getting and the rest of the list shows even fewer rookies with impressive scoring records.

Heading the list in a three-way tie are Harold (Mush) March of Chicago and Syd Howe of Detroit, two real veterans, and George Allen, one of the league's younger players but still not in the rookie class. They have seven points apiece.

Syl Apps and Gordie Drillon of Toronto, both experienced players, are tied with six points, and behind them comes Chicago's Bill Carse, another youthful player who has been around the big league for a season.

Allen, who picked up five points last week, is the leading sharpshooter with five goals. Howe has six assists to take play-making honors, while March is tied for second in both departments with three goals and four assists.

The leading "bad men" are Bingo Kampman and Gus Marker of Toronto, Pete Slobodian of the New York Americans, and Red Goupille of Montreal, each with 10 minutes in penalties.

The leading scorers:

Player, club	G	A	Pts.
Allen, Chicago	5	2	7
March, Chicago	3	4	7
Howe, Detroit	1	6	7
Drillon, Toronto	2	4	6
Apps, Toronto	2	4	6
W. Carse, Chicago	1	4	5
Hextall, Rangers	2	2	4
N. Metz, Toronto	2	2	4
Stanowski, Toronto	2	2	4
Thoms, Chicago	1	3	4
Trudel, Montreal	2	2	4
Goldup, Toronto	3	1	4
Langelle, Toronto	2	2	4

Spalding Willing

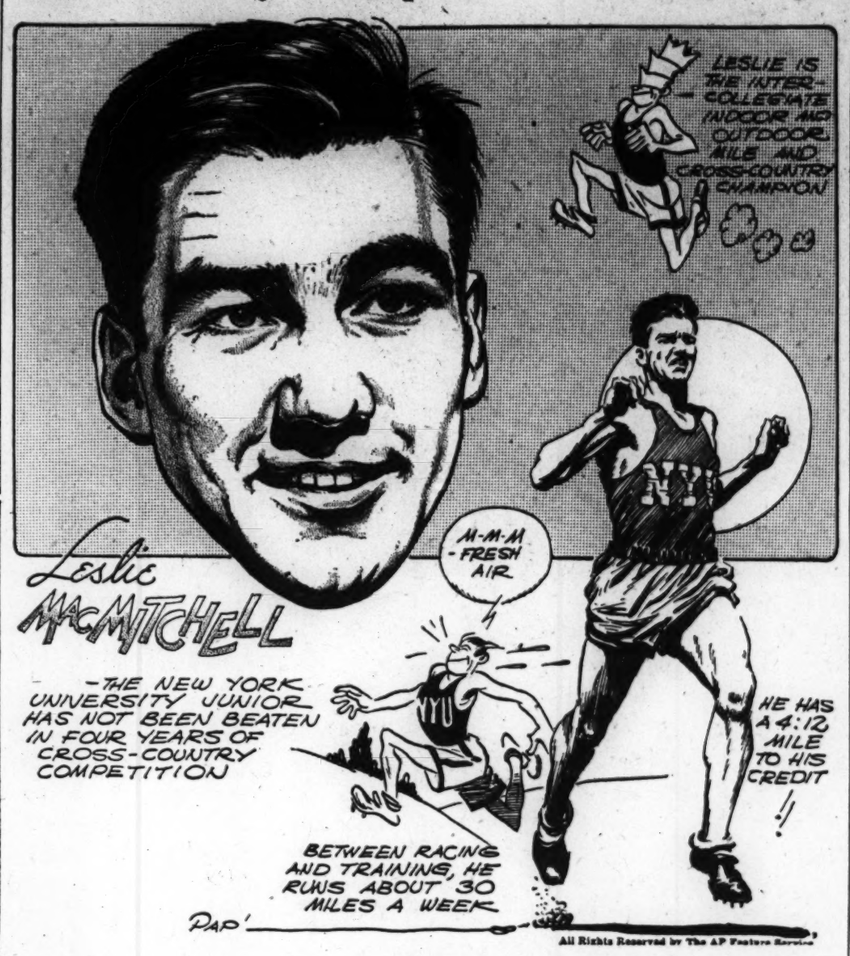
PHILADELPHIA (AP) — Dick Spalding is willing to get back into baseball as coach of the Chicago Cubs.

Jimmy Wilson, now signed as the new Cubs manager, said he would ask Spalding, former Phillies coach, to join him with the Cubs.

"I haven't heard directly from Jimmy," Spalding said. "But you can say for me that I'd welcome the opportunity to get back into baseball if it's okay with my present employer."

Spalding is employed in a downtown bank.

Cross Country Champion —By Pap'


LESLIE IS THE INTER-COLLEGIATE INDOOR AND OUTDOOR MILE AND CROSS-COUNTRY CHAMPION
Leslie MacMITCHELL
M-M-M - FRESH AIR
-THE NEW YORK UNIVERSITY JUNIOR HAS NOT BEEN BEATEN IN FOUR YEARS OF CROSS-COUNTRY COMPETITION
HE HAS A 4:12 MILE TO HIS CREDIT !!
BETWEEN RACING AND TRAINING, HE RUNS ABOUT 30 MILES A WEEK
PAP'
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Les MacMitchell I. C. 4-A. Winner By Wide Margin

NEW YORK, Nov. 19 (AP)—Leslie MacMitchell of New York University, one of the greatest uphill and down dale runners there ever has been, ran right away from 128 other college harriers in the I. C. 4-A championship in Van Cortlandt Park yesterday, finishing a cool 400 yards ahead of his closest rival, Bob Nichols of Rhode Island State.

From the time the big field fled away in a chilling wind, there was never a doubt of the result. The vanishing Violet, who also won it last year, stuck his black locks in front within the first 100 yards and went steadily away from his scrambling pursuers.

Widened Lead

At the three-mile mark he was 50 yards to the good, and at three and one half he had increased the daylight to 150 yards. At the end of five miles he raced into the little Van Cortlandt Stadium all by himself and he nearly had completed his circuit of the quarter-mile cinder track before Nichols showed up. MacMitchell's time was 26m. 02.8s., considered very good for the championship course, which crosses a couple of minor mountain ranges.

Nichols, who only last week broke the New England intercollegiate record in a similar event, fell steadily behind MacMitchell's pace in the latter stages and finished in 26m. 38s. Glenn Masten of Colgate was a good third in 26m. 43s., while Bill Smith of Penn State, who won the varsity championship in 1938, could do no better than fourth in 27m. 02s.

Rhode Island First

Nichols' second place finish was good enough to give Rhode Island State the team championship with a total of 72 points. Michigan State was second with 82, while Manhattan, which captured team honors last year, was third with 103. MacMitchell's N. Y. U. team was ninth among the 19 competing colleges.

The five members of the winning Rhode Island team were Nichols, who finished second; Charles Tingley, fifth; Lester Nichols, 18th; Kenneth Taylor, 22nd, and John Moran, 27. None of the five is a senior.

Henry Hart, a lone entry from Temple University, won the freshmen three-mile race from the favorite, Leroy Schwartzkopf of Yale, by a matter of 10 yards after having led the first quarter mile. Manhattan won freshman team honors with plenty to spare—63 points to Penn State's 103.

Ward and Staff Renominated By Net Association

NEW YORK, Nov. 19 (AP)—President Holcombe Ward and his fellow-officers of the United States Lawn Tennis Association have been nominated for re-election for 1941, the U. S. L. T. A. has announced. The election, customarily a mere formality once the nominations have been made, will be held at the annual meeting Feb. 8, 1941, in New York.

Other nominations were:

First Vice-President, Joseph W. Wear, Philadelphia; Second Vice-President, Lawrence A. Baker, Washington, D. C.; Secretary, Gordon E. Small, Cincinnati; Treasurer, Russell B. Kingman, Orange, N. J.

Nominated as Regional Vice-Presidents were Frank J. Sulloway, Concord, N. H.; Dr. William P. Jacobs, Clinton, S. C.; Chester C. Johnson, Chicago, and Dr. Sumner Hardy, San Francisco.

Iowa-Illinois Rivalry Featured With Thrills

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHAMPAIGN, Ill.—A football rivalry that goes back to 1899 will be revived at Iowa City Saturday, Nov. 23, when Illinois and Iowa close their seasons.

This will be the first meeting of the two teams since 1936 when they played a scoreless tie at Iowa City.

Iowa and Illinois met for the first time not at Iowa City or Urbana but at Rock Island, Ill., on Nov. 30, 1899, with disastrous results for the Illini, who were overwhelmed by a 58-0 score. Two years later, Capt. Jus Lindgren, who had played at Rock Island as a sophomore, led the 1901 Illinois team to Iowa City where the Illini retaliated, winning 27-0.

Retrieved Itself

Illinois further retrieved itself in 1902 when the Hawkeyes came to Illinois field to be buried under an 80-0 score, the largest ever made in the series. This was the final appearance on the gridiron of the famous Garland (Jake) Stahl, Illinois captain, and the running of George Bronson, Urbana halfback, was a feature.

The rivals broke even in the next four games, in 1903, 1904, 1907 and 1908, and relations lapsed until 1918 when Bob Zuppke's strong squad, eventually Big Ten champion, invaded Iowa City where Howard Jones of Yale was then coach, to give the Hawkeyes their only defeat by a university foe.

First of Interest

This was the first of an interesting series with the Jones-coached Hawkeyes, including the famous Duke Slater and the agile Glenn and Aubrey Devine. The Hawks came to Illinois field in 1919 with high hopes only to lose, 9-7, when Bob Zuppke contrived an onside kick, warning Referee Walter Eckersall it would be used and Larry Walquist stood behind Ralph Fletcher when he kicked from the 45-yard line, then went down the field, picked up the ball and crossed the Hawkeye goal-line.

Again the Hawk hopes died on Illinois field in 1920 but in 1921 they repulsed the Illini at Iowa City, 14-2, later winning the Big Ten championship when Illinois upset Ohio State at Columbus to put the Buckeyes out of a tie.

Upset by Butler

In 1922 while Zuppke was at New Haven scouting Howard Jones's Hawkeyes as they beat his brother Tad's Yale eleven, Butler upset the Illini, who became underdogs for the Iowa game the next week. The Illini battled so valiantly that Iowa, which later shared the championship with Michigan, scratched out a victory, 8 to 7, by means of a safety.

Then came the Grange era. In 1923 with the Galloping Ghost as a sophomore, Illinois won a thriller at Iowa City by a score of 9 to 6. Britton place-kicked a goal 50 yards but Romney scored for the Hawks and the Illini had to come from behind, Grange scoring the winning touchdown. This was the last season for Howard Jones.

Offset Grange

Burt Ingwersen, former Illinois star athlete and assistant coach, brought the Hawks to the new Illinois stadium in 1924 but the Illini were far superior, piling up a 36-0 score. But next year at Iowa City the Hawkeyes turned the tables. Grange ran the opening kick-off 83 yards for a touchdown and Britton contributed a place-kick. Nick Kutsch of Iowa kicked two field goals but there seemed to be no hope for Iowa until with three minutes to play he broke loose for a 29-yard run and a touchdown which gave the Hawks victory, 12 to 10.

Iowa returned to the Illinois stadium in 1926 to lose and at Iowa City next year was shut out 14 to 0 by the Illini champions. In 1929 at Iowa City there was a 7-7 deadlock. Glasgow's long run gave the Hawks the advantage at the start but Mills evened up the score by his touchdown run.

Simmons Starred

Ozzie Simmons played one of the best games of his career in the Illinois stadium in 1935 when the Hawkeyes triumphed by a 19-0 scoore. At Iowa City in 1936 Illinois bottled up the fleet Ozzie but the Hawkeyes held on their one-foot line when the Illini seemed destined to score. There were 26 punts in this game, nearly a record number for a game played under excellent weather conditions.

The Illini have won 11 games; Iowa 7 and two were tied.

Victors in the Iowa-Illinois series:

1899—Iowa	58- 0
1901—Illinois	27- 0
1902—Illinois	80- 0
1903—Iowa	12- 0
1904—Illinois	29- 0
1907—Iowa	25-12
1908—Illinois	22- 0
1918—Illinois	19- 0
1919—Illinois	9- 7
1920—Illinois	20- 3
1921—Iowa	14- 2
1922—Iowa	8- 7
1923—Illinois	9- 6
1924—Illinois	36- 0
1925—Iowa	12-10
1926—Illinois	13- 6
1927—Illinois	14- 0
1929—Tie	7- 7
1935—Iowa	19- 0
1936—Tie	0- 0

Billiard League

NEW YORK, Nov. 19 (AP)—The start of the world's championship pocket billiard league, originally scheduled for Nov. 18, has been postponed until Nov. 25, President Frank Julian announced Nov. 15. Eight players will play 112 games each in six cities before the league ends in April.

Point After Alters List Of Leaders

NEW YORK, Nov. 19 (AP)—While some football authorities have advocated the abolition of the point after touchdown on the ground that it gives false indications of the strength of teams, one point still seems to carry a lot of weight when it comes to ranking the nation's leading teams.

Minnesota, on top of the list for the second-straight week as 169 sports experts rank the teams, has won two of its most important games by one-point margins; Stanford, ranked third behind the Texas Aggies, was just one point better than Santa Clara when they met, and Boston College's 19-18 victory over Georgetown last Saturday enabled the Eagles to advance from eighth place to fourth.

Texas Aggies Up

Texas A. and M., last year's champion and a close second now, hasn't had a winning margin smaller than seven points in its eight games.

The fall of Cornell brought this new "big four" of the title contenders into being. Although most of the ballots were cast before it was decided officially that Cornell had lost 3-0 to Dartmouth, instead of winning 7-3, the experts thought even that showing was so poor that the Big Red team was dropped from second place to fifth.

Minnesota polled 68 first-place votes and 66 for second to amass a total of 1,544 points. The Gophers wind up their season this week against Wisconsin, which doesn't figure to do any serious damage to Minnesota's ranking. The Aggies, picked first by 59 experts and second by 51, totaled 1,485 points. They, too, are safe this week, for they remain idle preparing for their final game against Texas Nov. 28.

Stanford Idle

Stanford, third of the big four with 1,331 points, also is idle this week, preparing for its climax game with California. The Indians received 24 first-place ballots and 56 for third place. Boston College, with 12 first-place votes and 1,043.5 points, meets Auburn Saturday and may find the southerners troublesome, if there is a reaction from the Georgetown game.

Rankings of other teams this week:

5. Cornell (6 firsts) 885 points; 6. Tennessee (3) 851; 7. Michigan, 821; 8. Nebraska, 329; 9. Georgetown, 318.5; 10. Northwestern 105; 11. Mississippi, 86.25; 12. Pennsylvania, 84; 13. Washington, 60; 14. Notre Dame, 59.25; 15. Fordham, 57.25; 16. Mississippi State, 47.25; 17. Alabama, 47; 18. Southern Methodist, 46; 19. Santa Clara, 33; tie for 20. Penn State and Texas Tech, 25 each.

Also rans: Lafayette, 15; Duke, 7; Ohio State, 6; Hardin-Simmons, 5; Pacific Lutheran and Utah, 4 each; Texas 3; North Carolina, 2; Tulane, Colgate, Clemson, and Duquesne, 1 each.

Michigan, Nebraska, Northwestern, and Washington, incidentally, are numbered among Minnesota's victims, by margins of one point, or one touchdown.

Allentown Club Becomes Class B Farm of Phillies

ALLENTOWN, Pa., Nov. 18 (AP)—The Allentown Inter-State League baseball club has officially become a class B farm of the National League Phillies.

Gerald Nugent, President, and Jack Ogden, in charge of farm activities of the Phillies, signed a contract here along with Alvin Hitz, President of the Allentown club.

Under the terms of the agreement, Allentown is to receive player and financial support. It was announced that only two players of last season's Allentown team, pitchers Walter Slog and Bob Ferguson, would be retained for next season.

Nugent announced that William "Cy" Morgan, who piloted Ottawa to the 1940 championship of the Canadian-American League, will be manager of Allentown for 1941. He is a native of nearby Slatington.

Wilson Refuses to Be Popoff

CHICAGO, Nov. 19 (AP)—Jimmy Wilson hadn't been manager of the Chicago Cubs more than 15 minutes before he let it be known that he is no popoff.

"Why should I start talking right away about what I am going to do?" he asked. "I'm no popoff. I want to look the situation over before making any recommendations."

Two-Year Contract

Wilson agreed to terms in a conference yesterday with James Gallagher, general manager, and Charles (Boots) Weber, vice-president, and signed a two-year contract last night. He affixed his signature to the paper as soon as Warren Giles, general manager of the Cincinnati club to which he belonged, arrived and personally handed him his unconditional release. The salary figure was thought to be about $20,000.

Wilson, however, revealed immediately that he wouldn't back away from any attractive trades for material.

"While I saw plenty of the Cubs last season," he said, "I wasn't looking at them with the same slant I now must take as their manager. But there is one thing certain, I'll listen to all trade propositions. I won't hesitate to act if I can make a trade beneficial to the team. From what little I know at this time I figure the big need is pitching."

Can Handle Pitchers

The 30-year-old star of five re-cent World Series proved his ability with pitchers during his 1934-38 reign as manager of the floundering Philadelphia Phils. Wilson persuaded Bucky Walters to forsake third base for pitching in 1934, developing the mediocre infielder into a top flight moundsman.

He implied that the Cubs' two 1940 coaches, John Corriden and George Uhle, would be cut loose. Wilson said that one of his coaches would be Charles (Dick) Spalding, who assisted him during three of his five years as the Philly skipper.

Wilson reached the big leagues in 1923 after three years in the Eastern League, breaking in with the Phils. The St. Louis Cardinals obtained him in a trade in 1928 and kept him until he returned to the Quaker City as manager.

He is the fourth Cub manager in the past decade, following in the footsteps of Rogers Hornsby, Charles Grimm and Gabby Hartnett, who was fired last Wednesday.

Strong to Retire

NEW HAVEN, Conn. (AP)—Ken Strong, former All-America at N. Y. U., and professional football star, has announced that he plans to retire as an active gridiron player at the end of this season.

Strong, now with the Jersey City Giants of the American Football Association, said he will be open for a job as coach of a college eleven.

Grid Officials Publicity Only Comes With Mistakes

Corrected Score
Dartmouth 3, Cornell 0

CHICAGO, Nov. 19 (AP)—Football officials, harassed this season as never before, get their names in the headlines only when they do something wrong or questionable.

The current season has found the men in white frequently caught in a cross-fire of criticism from an increasingly enlightened football public, second guessers, disgruntled die-hards and coaches and writers who have the benefit of game movies.

An unprecedented number of decisions have been questioned this season but in most cases the officials' word stood up.

Perhaps the most prominent error was committed last Saturday in the Cornell-Dartmouth game, in which Referee W. H. Friesell, Jr., one of the best in the business, inadvertently allowed Cornell a fifth down in the final minute of play. The hitherto undefeated eleven scored on this illegal play for a 7-3 margin. But Friesell, displaying admirable frankness, admitted his mistake and Cornell lated conceded the game to Dartmouth by a 3-0 score.

Ohio State Game

Friesell also was a principal in a much-disputed angle of Cornell's game with Ohio State. The Big Red team whipped the Bucks soundly, 21 to 7, and afterwards Ohio State charged Carl Snavely with calling signals from the bench. Nothing came of this, Cornell denying the charge and Friesell saying he saw no such maneuvering by Snavely and that he heard no protest from Ohio State during the game.

The "fifth down" incident recalls the 1938 Notre Dame-Carnegie Tech game in which Referee John Getchell advised Tech it was third down when it was fourth down. Tech ran one play, whereupon the Irish took the ball on downs in an advantageous spot and scored a touchdown to win, 7-0.

Several weeks ago Washington and Lee's Can Justice plunged over the George Washington U., goal for a touchdown on the final play, the head linesman signalling the score. But Referee Dutch Eberts ruled Justice's knee hit the ground before he went over, disallowing the tally. W. and L., lost, 20-14.

Another Incident

Another incident that still is being kicked about by the drugstore quarterbacks happened in the Wake Forest-North Carolina State game. Tony Gallovich of Wake Forest caught a pass and stumbled just before reaching the goal line. The touchdown was allowed producing a 20-14 victory, but movies reportedly showed Gallovich's knee touching the ground.

Tulane got an extra play and scored a touchdown on Boston College but the tally did not affect the outcome. In another Tulane game the Green Wave protested two plays which contributed to two Fordham touchdowns, but the officials disallowed them.

More Protests

Texas Wesleyan edged out Oklahoma Baptist U., after a Baptist touchdown was called back. The losers blamed Referee Luther Scarborough for loss of the game, contending he recalled the scoring play and penalized Baptist without giving a reason for it. Wesleyan, however, had a wide edge in statistics.

Ohio State scored an illegal field goal on Purdue to win 17 to 14, but this wasn't the fault of officials. Charles Maag was substituted illegally by the Bucks early in the game and later re-entered to boot the decisive placement. Coaches, not officials, however, are responsible for substitutions in the Western Conference.

Purdue Holds Series Edge Over Indiana

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LAFAYETTE, Ind.—One of the best battles in the thrill-packed Hoosierdom gridiron schedule is expected to be waged here next Saturday afternoon at 1:30 o'clock in the forty-third renewal of the Purdue-Indiana series with the coveted Old Oaken Bucket at stake. In order to avoid any possibility of what may turn into a passing show running into dusk, the kickoff has been moved up one-half hour earlier than the traditional 2 o'clock.

A sell-out crowd of between 31,000 and 32,000 is already assured for the battle, which will find Bo McMillin's Hoosiers seeking their first victory in five years over the Boilermakers. All reserved seats for the game have already been exhausted.

Although Indiana will take the field with superior experience, there apparently is little to choose between the two rivals, and the past history of the series reveals that pre-game records can normally be thrown into the discard when attempting to predict the outcome of the Bucket struggle.

Purdue, which has won the last three engagements, enjoys a neat edge in the all-time series, having chalked up 24 victories and five ties as compared with 13 defeats.

A small group of Boilermaker seniors, headed by Capt. Dave Rankin, who have not witnessed an Indiana victory since they matriculated as freshmen, will have an added incentive to provide another "P" link for the ever-lengthening chain on the Old Oaken Bucket.

One of the added features of the game from the standpoint of the spectators will be the battle of the two rival bands which will take the field both before the game and during half.

Engel Prefers Defensive Play

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

URBANA, Ill.—Elmer Engel, Illinois' sophomore end, would rather play on defensive than offensive, which may explain why he is one of the top competitors on the squad. Elmer, by his own admission, loves to tackle and break up opposing interference.

Engel prepped at LaSalle High under Albert (Butch) Nowack, All-America tackle from Illinois in 1928. He won three letters in football as an end, and a letter in track in which he put the shot as a senior. Following graduation, Elmer went to St. Mary's on the West Coast, playing a season of freshman football. But he wanted to get closer home, so he transferred to Illinois.

Impressed Coaches

He immediately made good in freshman practice, impressing coaches with his hard-hitting tactics and eagerness. It was not long before he was labeled one of the leading candidates for varsity honors.

"That Engel isn't very speedy, but he's alert," Coach Bob Zuppke would comment. "I like his spirit—he's a real competitor."

Although O'Neill and Jim Phillips, experienced seniors, had precedence as starters, Engel kept close on their heels. When O'Neill was injured on the first play of the Michigan game, Elmer stepped in and played the best defensive game of any Illinois man on the field. Twice he threw Tom Harmon for long losses.

Likes Bowling

Engel likes to look ahead to the next years of his competition. "If some of those freshmen backs develop, we ought to be better," he predicts.

After football, Elmer plans to occupy himself with studies and as much recreational activity as he can crowd on. He is a good bowler and lists bowling as his favorite winter activity. Soft-spoken Engel is built well for an end. He is a shade over six feet tall and weighs a wiry 185-pounds. He regards Al Wistert, Michigan tackle, as the toughest lineman he has bucked up against. Engel is a member of Sigma Phi Epsilon social fraternity.

Defense Rules

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — Coach Hooks Mylin, whose unbeaten Lafayette College football team hasn't been bothered too much this season with opponents' defenses, wants new rules to stipulate that a set number of defense men be on the scrimmage line, the same as the offense.

"Defense in football today is like scrambled eggs," he told a football club meeting here. "You're liable to find anywhere from our to eight man defense lines, and it's all very confusing, although I still think for all practical purposes the six-two-two-one can't be beaten."

Cards Get Triplett

ST. LOUIS (AP) — Outfielder Coaker Triplett, who led Columbus batters in the American Association last season, has been obtained by the Cardinals in exchange for Southpaw Elwin Roe and cash, it is announced by the St. Louis National League Club.

General Manager Branch Rickey said Triplett, who batted .339 last season, had a "great chance" to make the Cardinal team next year.

Roe, with the Cardinal organization several years, was with Rochester last summer.

Can-Am Expands

UTICA, N. Y., Nov. 19 (AP)—The Canadian - American Baseball League will have two new teams next year, Pittsfield, Mass., and either Schenectady or Kingston.

Following a meeting last night, the Rev. Harold J. Martin, league President, said the Pittsfield application had been accepted, and that the Auburn franchise would be transferred to one of the New York State cities.

Other teams ready to play next summer are Utica, Rome, Gloversville, Oneonta, Amsterdam, and Ottawa, Ontario. The loop will elect its 1941 officers here Jan. 6.

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A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

They Build Up A Course That Has Meaning For Them

Bard College Student Is Encouraged to Take Initiative in His Own Education

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Annandale-on-Hudson, N. Y.

A four year college in which the student builds up his own course of study, under skilled guidance but not according to the older prescribed or elective systems, is now under way at Bard College, residential unit of Columbia University. Readers who have applauded the development of modern higher education as seen at Bennington College in Vermont, are several steps ahead if they realize that Bard now makes possible to men the same or a similar sort of education plan Bennington has developed for women. There is at Bard even the winter period of field work familiar to those who know Bennington.

This $160,000 plan was adopted last spring by the trustees of the college and university for the development of a highly individualized educational program and for the improvement of the college plant.

The educational program as it is carried out now puts emphasis on training students to take more responsibility in their own education. Instead of the uncontrolled elective system or the prescribed curriculum for everybody, regardless of tastes or abilities, the program is directed toward finding the course of study best suited to each individual. With the help of teachers skilled in their own fields but devoted first of all to teaching, the student may build up a curriculum including the knowledge and skills which have meaning for him in his life and his pursuit of further learning. The college offers an unusual degree of individual instruction, there being one teacher to four or five students.

Center Of Interest

The first two years are spent in the "lower college." There each student devotes his time to finding what he can work at most easily and profitably. The most important choice he has to make is that of a "trial major" in the field of study in which he wishes to do the most work. Without tying him prematurely to a fixed course of study, the trial major system leads as early as possible to the organization of the individual's studies around some major interest. The trial major system also serves as the center for a course of study that will give the student a more liberal view of the world than a specialized training alone can give.

At the end of two years the work in the lower college is reviewed as a whole in a conference with the faculty of the division in which the student expects to major. If the student has shown himself to be successful in academic work and has demonstrated qualities of cooperation and reliability in his social relations, he will be promoted to the "upper college." During his last two years, in the upper college, the course of study emphasizes the need for the mastery in the techniques and the knowledge necessary for advanced work in the four broad divisions: the natural sciences, social studies, literature and languages, and the fine arts and music. In the four years of study the student in Bard College is supervised closely not only by an adviser but by the faculty of the division in which he has chosen to major.

Field Work In Chosen Area

Between the fall and spring semester there is a Winter Field Period of about seven weeks which allows the student to obtain experiences different from those which he gets at college. Students in the fields of the physical and natural sciences usually work in commercial laboratories, hospital clinics, or large technical libraries in metropolitan centers. Students of literature may devote the period to creative writing which demands uninterrupted concentration, or to critical writing and research begun at college and carried on in the larger libraries available in cities. To students in the arts, music, and drama, the period offers opportunities to attend exhibitions, concerts, and dramatic productions in the season when these activities are at their height. Students in social studies are urged and assisted to get work with business firms, government bureaus, newspaper offices, and other organizations.

The program is directed by Dean Charles Harold Gray. He went as a Rhodes scholar to Oxford, taught at Reed College, and was professor of English literature at St. John's and Bowdoin Colleges. He came to Bard in the spring of 1940 from Bennington College, where he was chairman of the literature division. As said before, the educational program of Bennington and Bard are similar, and Bard is the only men's college in the East with such a program.

To carry out the program several new faculty members have been appointed. Dr. Paul H. Garrett, formerly chairman of the science division of Sarah Lawrence College and Bennington College, has been appointed professor of physics. The social studies division got Dr. Adolf Sturmthal, formerly of Vienna and Geneva and recently assistant professor of economics at the City College of New York; Robert Bierstedt, formerly lecturer in philosophy at Columbia and recently a member of the faculty of Bennington College, combines work in philosophy, psychology, and intellectual history, and the Rev. Richard W. Day, assistant to the rector of the Church of the Epiphany of New York, teaches the philosophy of religion and acts as chaplain of the college. In the division of literature Lawrence B. Leighton, formerly instructor in classics at Dartmouth, Harvard, and Radcliffe, teaches classical literature, Greek, and Latin.

At Bard College, a residential unit of Columbia University, new and challenging developments in higher education are going on which may make it worth watching. Here are three photographs taken at the college: (1) The college library, housing 61,000 volumes, partly selected under a grant from the Carnegie Corporation. (2) Rehearsal in the college theater. At Bard, the Drama Department is one of the strongest groups. (3) Instructor and student at work in the physics laboratory. (4) A student in conference with an instructor, symbolizing the individualized work at Bard.

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Pointers for Piano Players, A Series for Music Lovers

1—The Music Urge: Piano Playing as an Avocation

By Margaret Anderton

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

I know of no musical instrument which so satisfactorily fills the needs of a general public as does a piano. A most intimate instrument at which one can sit down comfortably as one strikes the responsive keys, the piano today has a most precious mission to fulfil. No longer does the idea prevail that it is simply for the playing by the "musically elect." It is for everyone to use, everywhere. It can fill the modest desires of the layman, and to players of moderate capacity it will respond with the same readiness it does to great skill.

One of the striking developments of our present time is the urge of the layman (non-professional) toward making music. The lure of the piano for this purpose, for the sheer pleasure of making something with one's own hands, holds a fascinating possibility well-nigh irresistible.

People are growing a little tired of sitting passively with folded hands while some clever person talks to them about music. The fingers of people are itching to get into the musical pie! They want to make their own music—not necessarily a stupendous finished performance but "mine own."

Through Real Experience

Mature men and women (both young ones and those older) who come to a piano thus, are not seeking to become performative prodigies. They are seeking first to gain an opportunity for actual music understanding through real experience. They wish to come into intimate contact with the beauty of musical tone, and to take active part in its creation—to gather up with reaching fingers an ordered cluster of piano keys and sound forth the harmony of chord combinations, rich indeed and interesting in their exploratory possibilities.

To this large group of people of both sexes . . . "adult amateurs," "laymen," "in-betweeners" (as someone has whimsically dubbed them) piano playing is an avocation not a professional vocation. They have no especial desire to scintillate on a concert stage as a virtuoso.

These people are happy in cultivating the art of playing for the art's sake, for recreational participation with fellow music lovers, for appeasing their appetite for making music of all and every kind.

Pathway To Delight

Perhaps they have growing children and wish to make the home a radiating center of mutual music pleasure. Perhaps it is for self-culture that you want that piano, for surcease from the commercial, to give you a "lift" from ennui, or from the business of life. Music making is pleasant work. With a piano it is a pathway to music delight.

Some people love to improvise at the piano—have a natural talent for it—and can also modulate from chord to chord without really knowing what their hands are going to do next. Generally the faculty of "playing by ear" any music they hear and like, also goes with it, but not always.

I call this "musicality," i. e., "instinctive musicianship." (It is nice to have it, but the comfort is, it can be cultivated.)

One of the chief objectives for players of moderate skill should be that of reading music readily at sight. It opens up a broad vista of piano literature of every imaginable kind amid which you can browse at will.

The piano, more than almost any other instrument (on account of its diversified, all embracing usage), needs the cultivation of a broad, thorough, practical understanding of all that goes into the making of all types of music.

I call it getting to the root of the whole matter and knowing what it is all about. (Pedagogues label it the fundamentals.)

Through the piano this is all very interesting, easy to cultivate and it makes for musicianly playing even by those with but moderate facility in the use of their hands.

The second in this series of 24 Tuesday "pointers" is on "Returning to the Piano After a Lapse of Years."

Play It on a Record, Your Violin Part Added

Or Piano, or 'Cello, in This Novel Kind of Absentee Ensemble

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

If you play an instrument—violin, cello, viola, or piano—and love to play in ensembles or duets, perhaps formerly enjoyed playing in informal family trios or amateur orchestras, and now in your busy adult life feel you haven't time to take nights away from home for this sort of musical luxury, yet have no one at home who can play duets with you—we have an interesting solution to offer you.

There was sent us for review not long ago a set of phonograph records in an album, the Bach Concerto in D Minor for Two Violins and Orchestra, 5 parts, Columbia Add-a-Part Records Set S-1, $4.50. Since then we have added the Mozart Eine Kleine Nachtmusik, K. 525, Set S-10, 4 parts, $3.50, and the Bach Sonata in G. for Two Violins and Piano, No. 65071 (1 record) 2 parts, $1.50 (not in an album). But these aren't ordinary records. That is, the records are as usual and you play them as you do your other phonograph records, with this difference—one instrument in the instrumental trio or ensemble is missing. In our case it was the first violin, but we could have secured records and album sets in the Add-A-Part series that were minus the second violin, the cello, or the piano, if any of those had been our choice.

Each Add-A-Part comes with a piece of sheet music on which the missing part is transcribed. You set it up before you, turn on your record, and get to work providing the missing part yourself. In other words, you play with a trio or ensemble, right at home.

The Rothschild ensembles have done the chamber music recordings, so your co-players are of the best. If you yourself are not of the best, you have this advantage: you may practice and practice your part, and play the same section of the record over and over until you at least can hit all the notes. Instead of having to say, "I'm sorry, but I didn't get those last 21 measures, I got lost at the forte, would you mind going back?" you can take the whole ensemble (fame and all) over the ground again or ask them to sit there silent until you are note perfect. And nobody will mind (unless your family objects) how many times you play the same movement over either, or the same concerto. Sheer luxury!

Both the album sets and the single records are graded into "easy," medium, and difficult. In the "difficult" with first violin missing are, to date, the following offerings: Beethoven's String Quartet in G, Opus 18, No. 2, 7 parts; his String Quartet in F, Opus 59, No. 1, 11 parts; and two Schuberts, the Quartet in D Minor, 10 parts, and the Trio in B Flat, Opus 99, 8 parts. With piano missing there are on the present list nine album sets and two single records. With the viola part missing there are two records, a Haydn and a Mozart, two sides each; and with the cello missing there are four records of two parts each, including Haydn, Beethoven, Dvorak, and Schubert. The second violin is missing for two 2-part records.

Checking Your Pitch

When the record is first put on, the tuning note is sounded—in the case of records with which one is to play a violin part, "A" is sounded so you may be sure you are in tune with your phonograph. (For the piano the speed of the record-player can be changed to the pitch.) The printed music that is before you on your music stand, has your part (the missing part) written out in full, and a running line of the music as played by the record is carried along the top of your score, as a guide to accurate participation.

After the pitch has been sounded on the record, the tempo is heard for a measure beaten by a baton against wood, so you yourself may know just what speed to take. You are advised in the written instructions accompanying each album or single record of Add-A-Part, first, to study your own score without playing the record; second, to play the record while studying your score; third, coordinate the two, play the record and join in and "add a part."

Improvement Encouraged

It is fun! And it is satisfying, for you are part of an ensemble. Your tempo is improved. You are able to play more satisfying, richer music than you can usually play at home with someone who picks up an "accompaniment" without rehearsal, and more or less at random. You are encouraged to improve through giving items in your own record library a good deal of special attention and study. You are playing with professional players—in itself an unusual experience.

We have so enjoyed this new discovery that we are telling our friends about it. We have been passing along the word to schools. Why should not every school music department have sets of these Columbia Add-A-Part records and albums for every instrument, to lend or to assign to its music pupils. Music teachers, too, should know about them. And for fun and inspiration at home, well, we can only say it is our intention that eventually our own Add-A-Part record library shall become much bigger than it is now, enriched by many more of the fine offerings in the special leaflet Columbia offers on request.

M. J. T.

The Youth Round Table

We Meet Here Every Tuesday

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Illinois

Dear Mr. Chairman:

The letter from Mr. C. L. C. brought me to my feet—or rather to my pen and paper. The Round Table has stimulated my thinking for many weeks but like so many of us, I've put off my correspondence till "a later date."

In the chapel of the college I attend stand two flags, one of the United States, and one of Great Britain. This is a constant reminder of the kinship of feeling we, as Americans, have for our friends, the English.

Another proof of this college's affection for our neighbor across the sea, is the work the students are doing in supplying articles that may be used for the aid of our friend in need.

This is but one avenue of good that is coming to the help of those in war-torn areas. Let us all, as Round Tablers, strive to help practically, as well as mentally, by giving our support, and encouraging others to give their support, to the various organizations which are serving our friends abroad.

(Mr.) E. R. C.

* * *

Long Island

Dear Chairman,

I have been a stamp collector for about three years now and enjoy the hobby immensely. Already I have received many stamps from pen-pals made through The Round Table simply by having mentioned the hobby among other things. None of them are stamp collectors themselves but the brother of my friend in Australia is a collector He has sent me many good stamps and for which I have sent him some good American ones.

I have three letters from my friend in Iceland which have been opened by the censor. These will become part of my prized collection. She has sent me many Icelandic stamps and although she has no stamp collection she has a fondness for magazines which I supply her with when I can get enough together.

First day covers of United States stamps form a choice part of my collection. For this purpose I buy specially printed envelopes which when mounted into an album form an attractive display even to those who are not interested in stamps. For each new U. S. stamp which comes along, I have these covers sent to four nephews, one niece, and two small friends. Besides the enjoyment and happiness they have expressed at receiving them, my little niece has won a blue ribbon in a hobby show for the first day covers only. Swapping duplicates and more often just giving them away, affords me no end of enjoyment in this hobby.

(Mr.) W. M.

* * *

Several of you have written me lately to ask how to begin a correspondence with someone overseas. So today we publish our correspondence directions, which we haven't tucked into this column for some time. If the letter you send for forwarding is to go to another country be sure the correct postage for overseas mail is included. And don't be shy. The world needs friendly people.

Cheerio. . . . Chairman

When You Write to Each Other

When you write for the first time to a Round Table member, you do not, of course, know the full name and address. We don't divulge it, for we think it fair that each Round Tabler have the privilege of giving it out or withholding it. This is for your protection as well as ours.

Having written your letter, put it into an envelope and stamp it. Then put on—in *pencil*, please—the initials and state of the person to whom you are writing it. Send this in another envelope to Chairman of the Youth Round Table, Education Page, The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass., enclosing your name and address, or one of the friendly little notes that your Chairman enjoys getting. We will put on the complete name and address and forward the letter.

Through the Editor's Window

On Taking Daily Walks Alone

By Mildred Taylor

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

It is not always easy to make oneself get out and take a walk alone, yet we submit that those who will do so, day after day, will agree that it hath its reward. We ourselves go forth with a couple of dogs, so claim little credit for strong-mindedness in getting out. In fact, if you know that look in a dog's eyes, you know too, that it is easier to go than not. Perhaps this is one more reason for having a dog,—if one needs any more reasons for having one. However, to go back to the daily walks. . . .

We don't mean walks for exercise. There are times, of course, when the season rolls around to a he-man blizzard, that buffeting the storm is pretty close to some people's idea of exercise. But even then, rather than meeting a mere physical challenge, the real reward is the glory of being out in one of nature's more elemental moods. The sting of fine snow, the wayward whoof of wind are part of the year's cycle of experiences. As also is rain. So, if you want all that these daily walks can give you, don't stay huddled indoors just on account of weather. "Weather" can offer aspects of interest and loveliness you may have been all your life unaware of.

* * *

The kind of walk we mean might be called by some no walk at all. It assigns itself no geographical goals. If the corner of the street reveals the beauty of chimney-pots against a sunset sky, the walk may well turn into a "viewing" until the last flaming window in the row of high-shouldered brick houses turns to violet, and one can spare no more time that day for gadding about. Crossing an open field in early winter, with one's vision more alert through having built up a background of daily observings, one may suddenly realize the design of some familiar solitary elm, and drop down on a convenient stone wall the better to contemplate it.

Again, the song of meadowlarks may lure one far afield. The first evening piping of peepers after dark in early spring may take one to the nearest brook. The city dweller may find himself sitting long on a park bench because of an interest in passers-by, or blocks away from home for an equally absorbing reason. Even window-shopping might be classed as our kind of walk, only we think the people who look into windows alongside of us much more interesting than the windows themselves. Try that, too, if you haven't already. It takes a bit of dissembling.

The kind of walk we mean is full of observations and interests. It is flexible as an eel, and therefore easily adjusts itself to every sort of opportunity, great or small. It is, in short, potential adventure, and always worth the taking for whatever small reward may come its way. One is in fact challenged to bring in some return—a child's sudden smile, the realized exquisiteness of grass tassels touched with frost, the salute of a chicadee, the friendly greeting of the junk-man's horse. Again, one may reap as reward a heterogeneous conversation with a crowd of little boys, as we did yesterday. Vivid and important conversation it was—about studying cotton in school, and possibly building a whole auto out of this one rusty wheel just found on a junk-pile, and what makes the Milky Way overhead, and the exciting nearness of Christmas.

* * *

But these rewards come not to the one who presses doggedly forward to a preconceived goal for the mere motion of walking. Nor do they come surely to one who only occasionally will make himself get out in the midst of home duties or after a busy day at the office to take a walk alone. They seem to require the technique of experience, the viewpoint of one who goes forth primarily in search of gentle adventure and intimate joys. They are to be won only by one who will adjust himself to wind and weather, stars and sunshine, storm, rain, and the grand and beautiful cycle of the seasons, together with whatever nature and humanity may offer, great or small, only we think the people who look into windows

A Tuesday Column

Use of Can and May

Help Yourself to Easy English—12

St Tuesday and Saturday lessons

By Harriet Van Dyne Newman and LaVaun Nickel

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Why do we have both words, *can* and *may*? We need both words because each one expresses an idea different from the other.

CAN: We need *can* to express ability, mental or physical.

Can you climb a tree? (Physical).

Can you name the states and their capitals? (Mental).

MAY: We need *may* to express permission or indecision.

May I be excused at two o'clock? (Permission).

I *may* go to the opera tonight. (Indecision).

Note: The correct use of *can* and *may* is important in legal matters.

CAUTION: Many of us use *can* when we mean *may*. Watch this today in your speech.

Exercise 1

Underscore the correct word.

1. (Can, May) I go with you?
2. That (can, may) be the best thing for him to do.
3. Miriam (can, may) play that sonata easily.
4. Jim, (can, may) you see with just that one small candle?
5. George (can, may) pick those apples, if he tries.
6. (Can, May) I share your reading lamp?

Exercise 2 (A Review)

Underscore the correct word. ARE YOU USING THESE CORRECT FORMS IN YOUR SPEECH?

1. The secret of his successes (is, are) persistence.
2. (Has, Have) either of you attended the races?
3. (Its, It's) too cold to rain.
4. How many cupfuls of sugar (is, are) needed?
5. They (don't, doesn't) plan to go if the sun (don't, doesn't) shine.
6. His data (was, were) filed in the museum.
7. Neither the flowers nor the tree (was, were) damaged by the hail.

CONCLUSION: In the last three lessons we have learned a mistake-proof method that tells us whether an adjective or an adverb follows the verb to *be* or similar verbs; when to use the subjective case of the pronoun; and the correct use of *can* and *may*. Why not go over your preliminary test again to see how many more reasons for your answers you can now give.

* * *

Answers

Exercise 1: 1—May (permission); 2—may (indecision); 3—can (ability); 4—can (ability); 5—can (ability); 6—May (permission). Exercise 2: (A review) 1—is; 2—Has; 3—It's; 4—are; 5—don't, doesn't; 6—were; 7—was.

If you write about this series please address the Education Editor.

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Commerce and Finance

Defense Industries May Get RFC Loans as Low as 1½ P. C.

Business and Industry

Defense Fund 71 P. C. Used Up by Army

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Army already has placed orders for more than 71 per cent of the planes, tanks, barracks, supplies and other war material for which Congress has provided funds, an official compilation showed.

In round figures, War Department contracts awarded since July 1 for purposes other than the Army's ordinary maintenance expenses have passed a total of $4,500,000,000.

The Navy's latest total is $4,187,941,695. And for all defense purposes, more than ten of the sixteen billions voted by Congress to reinforce defenses have been obligated.

Building Equipment

For the Army, virtually all of a contemplated total of nearly 6,000 new tanks are in process of manufacture, or plants and machinery are being created to build them.

Aircraft manufacturers have orders for all of a scheduled 18,641 Army combat and training planes. The Navy has contracted for some 7,000 aircraft.

Work is under way on 26 powder mills, shell loading plants, aircraft factories and other munitions facilities to cost over $750,000,000.

Orders have been scattered among hundreds of manufacturers for the uniforms, blankets and the myriad of other items of equipment required for an Army of 2,000,000 men.

All but 10 per cent of the barracks and other housing for the expanding land forces are to be ready by the year's end, unless Army schedules are upset. Thirty-one major camps and cantonments are being created, aside from scores of smaller new establishments to house and train the 1,500,000 soldiers expected to be in uniform by next June.

Prospective delivery dates for most items are a closely-guarded military secret. However, it is expected to be next summer before production will reach anything like full speed.

Two billion dollars more remains to be expended for war materials for the Army, including new facilities to produce munitions. At current rates it will all be obligated before Congress meets in January.

Orders May Be Delayed

There is a possibility, however, that substantial orders may be delayed and spaced over the next several months, officials said, to avoid adding to the backlog of manufacturers who in many instances already are operating their plants 24 hours a day.

But despite the heavy demands made on some plants, officials said the defense preparations thus far had little more than tapped the nation's industrial resources. Under the War Department's industrial mobilization plan, worked out since the World War, tentative emergency tasks were assigned to some 10,000 plants. Thus far, officials said, only about 2,000 of the lot have received contracts.

Excess Newsprint Output Seen Cause Of Abitibi Failure

TORONTO (CP)—A main reason for the Abitibi Power and Paper Company plunging into receivership was "terrific overproduction of newsprint brought about by an excessive price," Alexander Smith of New York, former President of $121,000,000 Abitibi empire, said in evidence before the McTague Royal Commission.

The commission, investigating affairs of the company on order of the Ontario government, was told by Mr. Smith that he doubted if the high prices of newsprint ever would prevail again, largely because "the Ontario government won't permit it" and because power sites and timber areas are no longer available.

Other reasons for receivership were failure of Abitibi agents to sell paper, huge capital commitments, mainly in the Thunder Bay Mill, and building of the Ontario Power Service Dam, Mr. Smith added.

Present conditions for Abitibi production were increasingly favorable because the production of paper from United States southern pine remained in the experimental state; foreign products were not coming in due to the war, and commercial conditions were improved.

Goodyear to Build New Synthetic Rubber Plant

AKRON, Ohio (AP)—The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. announced it would start immediately construction of a new factory here for production of a synthetic substitute for rubber. The company expects the plant to be in operation in about six months.

Goodyear's chemical substitute for rubber has been developed in its laboratories and produced in a small pilot plant for about three years. It is derived principally from petroleum.

Dr. R. P. Dinsmore, Goodyear's development director, said the product "provides a very practical solution for emergency needs."

Fairchild Aviation Corp.

NEW YORK (AP)—Fairchild Aviation Corp. reported for 9 months ended Sept. 30 net profit of $422,031 after excess profits taxes, equal to $1.25 a share, against $295,512, or 87 cents a share, in the comparable 1939 stretch. Unfilled orders on Sept. 30 increased to $5,240,346 from $1,988,361 a year ago. The company makes precision instruments and conducts aerial surveys. Its plant is at Jamaica, L. I.

Living Costs Drop Slightly in October

New York

Living costs in the United States declined slightly during the month of October, according to the Conference Board.

The decline, which amounted to one-tenth of one per cent, was due entirely to reduced food costs, since all the other major items of the wage earners' budget either increased or remained unchanged.

Food prices, which comprise nearly one-third of the budget, declined 1.0 per cent between the two months. They were 1.5 per cent lower than they had been in October, 1939, and 29⅝ per cent lower than during October, 1929, but they were 26.7 per cent above the depression low of March, 1933.

Rents in October were 0.5 per cent higher than in September, 1940, 0.9 per cent higher than during the same month of last year, 39.4 per cent above the January, 1934 depression low, but were only 5.1 per cent below the October, 1929 level.

U. S. Crude Rubber Consumption Nears Record Set in 1939

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK (AP)—October crude rubber consumption in the United States rose to 56,477 long tons, next to the highest on record reached in October, 1939, when 57,155 tons were consumed, the Rubber Manufacturers Association said.

This represented a gain of 12.5 per cent over September consumption of 50,206 tons.

Domestic stocks at the end of October expanded to 259,140 tons, up 7.4 per cent from 241,358 a month earlier and the largest since September, 1938. A year ago stocks totaled 119,404 long tons. (These figures included barter and government reserve supplies.)

Crude rubber afloat to U. S. ports on Oct. 31 was estimated at 166,837, highest on record and 25,000 tons more than the previous high in August this year. This compared with 137,033 at the end of September and 10,500 a year ago.

Reclaimed rubber consumption was figured at 16,528 tons, production at 19,358 and stocks at 32,118.

The association said the Department of Commerce reported gross imports of crude rubber in October dipped to 74,696 tons, or 5.2 per cent under the record September total of 78,793.

Home Building Up 39 Per Cent During September

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — During the month of September, residential construction in the United States was 39 per cent better than in September, 1939, and represented a 5 per cent increase over August this year, economists of the Federal Home Loan Bank Board reported.

The construction index for September was 54.3 as contrasted with 51.8 for August and 39.1 for September, 1939. In each instance, the year 1926 was taken for the base of 100.

Construction increases were further emphasized by a separate report on new family dwelling units provided by all types of builders in all cities of 10,000 population or over. In September, 30,204 units were built or projected, at a cost of $109,357,000. This considerably exceeded August, when 28,409 units were reported, costing $99,135,500. In September a year ago, there were 21,740 units costing $79,337,100.

In the same cities in the first nine months of this year, 230,407 housing units were provided at a cost of $818,854,600 as compared with 209,966 units costing $761,769,800 in the same period of 1939.

NECA Seeks New Policy Of Housing Financing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—Declaring that the cost of financing acts as a "bottleneck," greatly restricting the construction of adequate housing for low income groups in this country, a resolution was adopted by the National Electrical Contractors Association, at their annual convention here, which contemplates enlisting the assistance of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States and all groups interested in construction in devising some new policy to revitalize low-cost housing.

The resolution was introduced by the resolutions committee acting on data prepared by J. Norman Pierce of Chicago, chairman of the Association's special committee on housing, who, in two previous research studies, has declared that the most important single measure to be undertaken is a reduction in mortgage interest rates to around 2½ per cent, about half what they are now.

The resolution, as passed, does not specifically endorse all the proposals in the two Pierce studies but declares that "it is obvious that a substantial reduction in the cost of financing such housing for low income groups would stimulate the building and owning of homes by great masses of citizens."

S. A. Welcomes Nations Ready To Buy as Well as to Sell

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile — Continual reports, though not yet confirmed, of an officially organized American trade drive south of the Rio Grande have been favorably commented on in southern countries. If, as is freely stated, a trade mission is despatched to South America, there will be considerable rejoicing. It would provide the Latins with an opportunity they have long sought—that of doing some sales talking themselves on their own ground.

A facile opening is anticipated. The time has long passed when trade missions were announced solely for the purpose of selling. They would receive short shrift if nothing was said about buying as well. Even the British, who buy more than they sell on this continent, are sending a mission which will consider buying more. It is argued that any mission from the United States, which has an increasingly favorable balance, would be similarly persuaded.

Trade Offensive Working

Whether a mission materializes or not, the trade offensive is already under way in South America, and a group of American business men in Buenos Aires, aware that foreign trade is a two-way street, are forming a committee to encourage the sale in the United States of Argentine non-competitive produce. This initiative may very well be followed in other Latin countries.

There is no southern rush to assume new financial obligations. Loans are being solicited only to overcome emergencies and to open up or expand productive industries, which will bring economies in foreign exchange or create fresh supplies of it.

The Chilean program, financed by new American credits, so far has involved two hydroelectric stations and several consignments of agricultural machinery. Trade officials are convinced that Chile is spending the credits in a way that will improve its own economy and two-way trade with the United States. The Development Corporation, creation of the Popular Front Government of President Pedro Aguirre, has been praised for its sound planning.

Turn to "Tourist Dollar"

More general interest is being taken in the suggested "tourist dollar" for Latin American visitors to the United States. The movement of passengers in the Western Hemisphere is still very one-sided. Latin Americans prefer Europe as a playground and for culture, but a big consideration has also been the cheapness of living there. The "tourist dollar" would mean a discount of 25 to 33 per cent for Latin Americans with currencies of a low dollar-purchasing value.

A scheme appears to have been worked out by Mr. R. S. Hacht, a Delta Line executive, and the United States Chamber of Commerce in Buenos Aires, and this may soon merit an official pronouncement. Another suggested name is the "Latin American dollar."

Middle Atlantic States Far Ahead Of Other Areas in Defense Contracts

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19 (AP) — More than $2,000,000,000 worth of defense contracts are concentrated in the three States of New York, Pennsylvania and New Jersey, making defense of that thickly-populated industrial area a paramount problem for the Army and Navy, the Defense Commission disclosed today.

The Middle Atlantic region made up of these three States has a larger amount of contracts than any other geographical area in the United States, a Commission survey showed. The distribution of $7,406,509,000 of defense contracts was listed by the Commission as follows:

New England—$1,322,478,000.
Middle Atlantic—$2,090,227,000.
North Central—$1,013,699,000.
South Central—$332,655,000.
South Atlantic—$1,171,197,000.
Pacific Mountain — $1,396,760,000.

Officials said that both the Army and Navy had been striving to carry out the Government's announced policy of placing new defense plants in the interior, but that existing concentrations of industry had to be used to hasten production. Both services now have representatives in the field, looking over possible locations for additional plants.

The Commission pointed out that its figures did not show the distribution of sub-contracts, which it said represented more than 50 per cent of the expenditure in many industries. For example, the Commission statement continued, a recent study showed that 536 manufacturers in 30 States contributed to the construction of one bombing plane, thus spreading defense work much more extensively than the contract figures indicate.

Ship construction constituted a large part of the Middle Atlantic region's contracts—$1,046,641,000, to be exact.

Martin Plans Tour To Unite Exchange Firms More Closely

NEW YORK (AP)—As part of "a broad program to unite the membership and personnel of the New York Stock Exchange firms in a more effective national organization," William M. Martin, Jr., President, will leave Dec. 1 for a 10-day visit to the Pacific Coast, the exchange announced.

Accompanying Mr. Martin will be Paul V. Shields, Chairman of the Committee on Public Relations, and Howard Froelick and Edgar Scott of the same committee.

Wayne Van Orman, special assistant to Mr. Martin, will precede the party to make arrangements for the visit to various west coast cities.

The party will spend a day each in Portland and Seattle and several days in San Francisco and Los Angeles.

Pipe Line Plans $23,250,000 Issue

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line Company, Kansas City, Mo., filed a registration statement with the Securities Commission proposing the issuance of $23,250,000 worth of bonds.

Proceeds of the isues were earmarked for redemption of $22,500,000 worth of outstanding 4 per cent first mortgage bonds.

Of the new issues, the company proposed to sell $12,000,000 worth of 3 per cent first mortgage bonds due 1960 to the public. The company also said it had arranged to sell privately to banks and insurance companies $6,250,000 worth of bonds and $5,000,000 worth of notes.

Steel Order Placed By Penna. Railroad

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — The Pennsylvania Railroad announced the placing of orders for 75,000 tons of new steel rail for delivery in 1941.

The Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corporation was allotted 37,500 tons, the Bethlehem Steel Company 33,000 tons, and the Inland Steel Company of Chicago 4,500 tons.

Seattle Fur Exchange Auction Market Strong

SEATTLE (AP)—The Seattle Fur Exchange reported a strong mink market at its November auction, bidders snapping up fresh ranch offerings at $8 to $15—5 per cent higher than the opening market last year. Old, wild upper Yukons, which comprised 80 per cent of the 3,800 mink skins offered, sold for $10 and $11. One thousand white fox skins were sold at $8 to $19, a 7 per cent advance from the last opening.

Offerings of 5,000 ermine, 800 blue fox and 25,000 muskrat pelts, however, were withdrawn, the latter because of high limits set by the shippers.

Virtually every one of the 450 wolf skins were snapped up at from $3.50 for northwesterns to $6.50 as a top for Montana pales.

RFC to Lend For Defense At 1½-4 P. C.

WASHINGTON (AP) — Jesse H. Jones announced that the Reconstruction Finance Corporation was prepared to arrange financing for defense industries at interest rates ranging from 1½ to 4 per cent.

Mr. Jones, the Federal Loan Administrator, said in a letter to the War and Navy departments:

"It is desirable that banks finance as much of the defense program as they can handle properly, but where credit is extended upon a definite agreement for reimbursement by the War and Navy departments, the interest rate should bear some relation to a Government guaranteed obligation."

He added that where either department definitely undertakes reimbursement over a period of five years, the RFC "either directly or through banks or the defense plant corporation, will arrange or adjust such financing at an interest rate of 1½ per cent per annum on payments made within the period. . . . Where there is no definite undertaking for reimbursement by the War or Navy departments, the interest rate will be appropriate to the credit factors of the individual case, but not more than 4 per cent."

Meantime, Chairman Jerome N. Frank of the Securities Commission announced a plan to help invest bankers and investment trusts to keep tabs on financing possibilities in the national defense program.

He told reporters after a meeting with an investment group that the SEC would appoint an employee to conduct the contact work. He explained that the investment men wanted to know what, if any, business they could do in connection with the defense program, and said, "we want to help them in any way we can."

Mr. Frank said no complaints had been raised at the meeting against Government financing of defense industry through the RFC. He added that he thought the group was interested primarily in a different type of financing than is done by the RFC, but he had promised to arrange a meeting between the group and Mr. Jones.

The chairman suggested that a starting point for the conversation with Jones might be the letter that the loan administrator sent yesterday to the War and Navy secretaries.

New York Retail Sales Show Gain

NEW YORK (AP)—October department store sales in the second Federal Reserve area averaged 9.1 per cent above last year, the Federal Reserve Bank of New York reported.

From February through October, sales averaged 3.9 per cent above the like 1939 period.

Stocks of goods on hand at the end of October were 5.4 per cent above last year at this time.

Representative October gains over a year ago included New York City 9 per cent, Buffalo 4.4, Rochester 8.8, Syracuse 13.7, northern New Jersey 10.2, Bridgeport 12.2, northern New York State 3.4, southern New York State 6.7, central New York State 14.5, Hudson River Valley district 8.7, and Westchester and Stamford 8.6. At Niagara Falls October sales were two tenths of 1 per cent under a year ago.

The second Federal Reserve area includes New York State and parts of New Jersey and Connecticut.

T W A Earns 25c Share

NEW YORK (AP)—Transcontinental & Western Air, Inc., reported for nine months ended Sept. 30 net profit of $237,187, equal, after charges, depreciation and federal income taxes, to 25 cents a share on the capital stock. This compared with net loss of $5,489 in the comparable 1939 period.

Minnesota to Buy Cloth Materials For Army in Open Market

ST. PAUL, Minn., (AP)—Because of a shortage of woolen goods, Leslie Gravlin, State Commissioner of Administration, has declared an emergency which will permit open market purchases of cotton and woolen cloth by the State for uniforming 5,350 officers and men in the Minnesota defense force.

This force, commonly known as the home guards, will replace the National Guard units in Minnesota when they are inducted into the Army about January 3.

Under Mr. Gravlin's order, purchases may be made without bids. Mr. Gravlin said he acted upon advice from Maj. Gen. Ellard A. Walsh, of the Minnesota National Guard that an acute shortage of woolen cloth existed and that prices were advancing sharply.

U. S. Gold Imports Total $325,980,578 In Month of October

WASHINGTON (AP)—Gold imports in October totaled $325,980,578. September imports were $334,112,636.

The Commerce Department said that principal October shipments were $222,730,000 from Canada, $14,770,000 from Australia, $6,678,000 from South Africa, $19,983,000 from Argentina, $24,212,000 from Portugal, $14,106,000 from Russia and $11,815,000 from Japan.

Of the imported gold $117,947,425 went to augment gold deposits under earmark in the Federal Reserve System for the accounts of foreign governments and central banks, bringing the total of such deposits to $1,775,595,200.

Silver imports amounted to $4,856,886 in October, including $2,742,000 from Mexico, $333,000 from Canada, $872,000 from Japan, and $373,000 from Peru.

Exports amounted to $16,565 of gold and $87,342 of silver.

San Francisco Air Traffic Up 70 P. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO — During September 12,821 air passengers arrived or departed via plane from the San Francisco Airport, according to the Business Outlook of Wells Fargo Bank.

This, says the report, is a 70 per cent increase in air travel over September of last year. 2,245 planes, a 65 per cent increase for the same period, were needed to care for the traffic.

For the first nine months of 1940, the number of planes (15,563), was 77 per cent greater than in the same 1939 period; and passenger traffic (81,238) rose 84 per cent. Air express shipments during January-August aggregated 56,058 pounds, 19 per cent larger than in the corresponding months last year.

Business Failures Drop

NEW YORK (AP)—Business failures in the week ending Nov. 14 dropped sharply to a level some 22 per cent below that held during recent weeks, Dun & Bradstreet reported. The total was 203, compared with 256 in the previous week and 308 in the like week of 1939.

Promoted by G. E.

(Above) Dr. W. D. Coolidge and (below) Stuart M. Crocker, appointed vice-presidents of the General Electric Co. Dr. Coolidge, noted for work with x-ray tubes, ductile tungsten and submarine detectors, will continue as director of the General Electric Research Laboratory in Schenectady. Mr. Crocker, who has been a Vice-President of the International General Electric Co. and manager of the air-conditioning department since 1939, will make his headquarters in New York City.

Canada May Curtail Imports of Fresh Fruits and Vegetables From the U. S.

OTTAWA (AP)—Parliament has before it a proposal to curtail imports of fresh fruits and vegetables, for which Canada normally spends some $20,000,000 annually in the United States.

The resolution was introduced—it still awaits formal action—after a warning last week by a government spokesman that the Canadian people must "consume less, save more," to help the war effort. The heavy demand on Canada's supply of U. S. dollars to pay for military materials lies behind the present proposal.

How Canadians are to maintain a balanced diet without these imports is another problem. An article in the Financial Post, Toronto, suggests that:

"If early vegetables from the United States are cut off, completely or partially, there will have to be, naturally, much greater reliance on Canadian canned goods. Interest centers on tomatoes. This is not only a popular food on its own account, but is one of the very few Canadian-grown products that contribute the same vitamin as is found in citrus fruits. On canned tomatoes and tomato juice housewives will largely depend if they are asked to sacrifice oranges."

A complete embargo on fresh fruit and vegetable imports is hardly feasible, the article points out, but a quota-embargo system might be worked out whereby restricted quantities would be admitted during certain seasons of the year and barred during others. It conitnues:

"Indeed, in the present tariff schedule, the groundwork for such a system is already laid. During the Canadian season for any fruits and vegetables there is practically a prohibitive duty on imports, but only a nominal levy when home grown produce is no longer available. This might be broadened to an embargo on certain fruits and vegetables when the same or substitutes were in season in Canada."

New legislation in the United States might conceivably forestall any restrictive action on the Canadian side. For instance, modification of the Johnson Act to permit war credits to the United Kingdom and Canada would enable Canada to use its available dollars for civilian imports and defer settlement of the war materials bill.

At the moment, all available foreign exchange is needed for cash purchases of war materials. There is also a chance that Congress might authorize use of United States Government credit to finance purchases of American farm products by Great Britain and Canada.

Buick Shows Further Gain in Retail Sales

DETROIT (AP)—Buick division of General Motors Corporation reported its retail sales during the period from January 1 to November 10 totaled 247,702 units, compared with 177,075 during the corresponding period of 1939 and 222,312 for the entire year of 1939.

Sales during the first 10-day period of November numbered 9,455 cars. In the preceding 10-day period they totaled 12,735 units.

Master Electric Dividend

DAYTON, Ohio (AP)—The Master Electric Company has authorized payment of a 3½ per cent stock dividend on common to holders of record at the close of business Nov. 20. The payment will be made in December contingent upon receiving SEC authority for issuing the stock and listing the additional shares on the New York Curb Exchange.

Street Asks What Will Prime Pump When War Orders Cease

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—With the elections over, the outstanding subject of discussion here in Wall Street seems to be the same as that of the intellectual speculators of Washington—the budget and inflation.

Two things seem to inspire most of the discussion. The first is that the defense program will soon double or triple the usual budget deficit, without bringing on the terrific fiscal consequences foretold by Candidate Roosevelt in 1932. The other is that when, as, and if, the emergency subsides and the defense program comes to an end, the worst deflation in history will be averted only by the most gargantuan pump-priming Treasury deficit program in all history.

In the last six months the defense program has dropped like a bombshell in the intellectual camp of advanced thinkers, particularly in Washington. It has destroyed the political value of arguments against labor-saving, and also the argument that we must learn to put up with a normal total of several million unemployed. But on the other hand it has revived the hope that work can be found for everybody. And it has also revived belief in the pump-priming theory.

Balanced Budget Old-Fashioned

This is because the country is now in the full swing of a tremendous business boom, likely to last for several years. This boom is wholly artificial, and wholly dependent on the armament program. When that goes, the bottom will drop out of business and out of employment.

On the other hand this defense program is actually operating like a multiplied pump-priming program, and, most important of all, it works. The rise in the cost of living has been very small, government bonds are higher than ever, and there has, in short, been no damage done except further discrediting of old-fashined budget-balancing theories.

If it has proved financially safe to embark on the huge deficit now in sight for defense, it would seem equally safe to run the same kind of deficits for peace-time. Washington "economists" are already being quoted as saying that "we didn't spend enough." Time, far from chastening their enthusiasm for pump-priming, has whetted it.

So it seems likely that after the defense emergency lets down, there will be neither political nor economic orgument that can stand up against the argument for accelerated government spending. The only argument the conservative opposition seems likely to muster against it is the hackneyed argument that the budget ought to be balanced—a museum-piece of economic policy.

Can Deficits Run Indefinitely?

As a result, some people here in Wall Street are beginning to desert the budget-balancing theory. They point out that so far the New Deal economists, being the only ones who have wholly abandoned budget-balancing principles, have been getting all the benefit out of the new fiscal discovery that a deficit can be safely run indefinitely. With its catch-as-catch-can fiscal philosophy or lack of it, the New Deal has wandered into a new wonderland of finance, and has been mining the gold out of it while conservative economists have said "there ain't no such thing as safe continuous fiscal deficits."

So only the implications of use to Washington are being mined out of the new discovery. The whole emphasis is placed on the volume of spending. A lot of theoretical discussion is going on as to how the Government can find satisfactory outlets for pump-priming after the defense emergency is over. Among the proposals are, of course, chiefly public works, housing, highways, and the like.

Yet, in disregard of this pump-priming discovery, a new tax program is being developed in Washington to be put through Congress next spring. It would increase personal and corporate income taxes, lower exemptons, step up the nuisance taxes, etc.

Why Not Eliminate Taxes

This program, to raise about $1,000,000,000, is justified as a means to help balance the budget. The argument runs the other way on everything else.

The tax program is being promoted in order to curb civilian consumpton, for the benefit of the defense program. Nothing else is being sponsored by Washington to that end.

Hence these Wall Street skeptics, who are getting out of the budget-balancing camp, say it's time the pump-priming theory was applied to taxes as well as government expenditures. They say if a Treasury deficit is a good thing, and more spending is a good thing, then a tax is a bad thing, and more taxing is a worse thing. They say if the country is to go along on two theories at the same time, and that we "sort of ought to balance the budget and we sort of ought to prime the pump," then the way to do that is to cut expenses to balance the budget, and cut taxes to prime the pump.

They say the quickest way to add $1,000,000,000 to the deficit is to eliminate $1,000,000,000 of taxes. They say that when the defense program is over and the loss of the armament industry threatens to let business down into stagnation, by all means the quickest and most effective means for Congress to prime the pump, "compensate" a sluggish economy," and produce one of those stimulating government deficits, would be to lop off $4,000,000,000 or $5,000,000,000 of taxes and then let the industrial machine show what it can do without a tax load. That would be something beautiful to see.

Plenty of Gobblers for Thanksgiving Despite Blast of Cold Wintry Weather

CHICAGO (AP)—Wintry weather took an unprecedented toll of turkeys just before Thanksgiving, slowed marketing and raised prices slightly but poultry dealers said there'll be plenty of gobblers for the nation's festive table.

With movement of turkey's to market normally expanding rapidly at this time of year when the trade gears up activity for the first American eating bout of the winter holiday season, cold and snow have disrupted traffic in many localities, particularly in the west and northwest.

Dressed turkey prices have risen 1½ to 2½ cents a pound during the past few days in the Chicago wholesale market while live turkeys have advanced 1 to 1½. At 25½ cents a pound, top grades of young hens, dressed, were quoted slightly higher than one and two years ago. Ducks and geese have shown little change and at 17 and 14 to 16 cents, respectively, were about the same as a year ago.

Large turkey losses were reported in some districts but poultry men were not as concerned about this as with delayed marketings. The nation had its largest turkey crop on record before the unexpected cold wave.

This will be the second "double-header" Thanksgiving. Two-thirds of the nation will observe Thanksgiving Day November 21 while in 16 states the date will be November 28.

Poultry men said that two Thanksgiving dates last year made little difference in consumption but resulted in overloading of some markets on the latter date. The turkey class of '40 was estimated about 1 per cent larger in population than last year, while storage stocks also were of record proportions. The crop was placed by government census takers at 33,138,000 head.

Britain's Spending For War Drops To $38,000,000 Daily

LONDON, Nov. 19 (AP)—Britain's war expenditures dropped to a daily average of £9,500,000 ($38,000,000) last week, against an average of £12,000,000 ($48,000,000) the previous two weeks, Exchequer figures disclosed today.

The report showed a deficit of £47,775,074 ($191,100,296) for the week for all government expenses with revenue of only £19,844,048 ($79,376,192) against expendiutres of £67,619,122 ($270,476,488).

Loans to Business Rise $68,000,000

WASHINGTON (AP) — Defense-stimulated business extended its bank borrowings last week for the seventh consecutive week.

The Federal Reserve Board said that banks of 101 leading cities expanded their commercial, industrial, and agricultural loans in the week ended Nov. 13 by $68,000,000. In the last seven weeks, they had increased their loans in this field by $320,000,000 to a total of $4,895,000,000, or $533,000,000 more than a year ago.

Principal increases last week were $23,000,000 in New York City and $15,000,000 in the Chicago Federal Reserve District.

N. E. Potato Crop Seen 16 P. C. Larger Than '39

New England's 1940 potato crop will be 16 per cent larger than last year's and 4 per cent greater than the 10-year average, 1929-1938, the New England crop reporting service of the United States Department of Agriculture predicted.

The service estimated the crop at 56,176,000 bushels, compared with 48,247,000 in 1939 and the 10-year average of 53,959,000. In Maine alone, the crop will be an estimated 45,135,000 bushels, a jump of 18 per cent over last year.

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Nov. 20
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Dec. 2
Franklin Savings Bank	Dec. 2
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Dec. 2
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Dec. 10
Union Savings Bank	Dec. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Dec. 10
East Boston Savings Bank	Dec. 16
Eliot Savings Bank	Dec. 16
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Dec. 16
Wildey Savings Bank	Dec. 16
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Nov. 20
Somerville Savings Bank	Dec. 2
Brookline Savings Bank	Dec. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Dec. 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Dec. 16

Odd Lot, Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 750,000
Previous day's sales 574,050
1940 volume to date 184,137,396
1939 volume to date 238,464,990

Market Steady Following An Early Decline

NEW YORK, Nov. 19 (AP)—Stock market leaders steadied today after a mild forenoon sinking spell.

Initial losses of fractions to a point or more were cut or cancelled near the final hour. Transfers were at the rate of approximately 750,000 shares due to a fairly lively morning turnover.

Sante Fe was an isolated strong spot among the rails in the wake of a $1 dividend declaration, first disbursement of this road since September, 1937, when $2 was paid.

Shares inclined to droop the greater part of the time included U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Crucible, Sears Roebuck, Montgomery Ward, Douglas Aircraft, Boeing Anaconda, Kennecott, Westinghouse, du Pont, Allied Chemical and Johns-Manville.

Rising difficulties were encountered in the curb by Gulf Oil, Bath Iron Works, Brewster Aero and Humble Oil. Mild support was accorded Bell Aircraft, American Gas and Glen Alden Coal.

Many Bonds Rise

Although the bond market as a whole found it difficult to establish a uniform trend, many individual issues pushed ahead for good gains today.

Low priced rails had a good following near the final hour. Bonds of Missouri-Kansas-Texas system jumped 1 to more than 2 points on the road's annoucement that Dec. 1 interest on the first mortgage 4s would be paid. The company also said it "had every expectation" of paying the Jan. 1 interest on the prior lien as 4½s and 5s.

Schulco 6½s, stamped and unstamped, ran up 3 to around 4 points in thin dealings. Alleghany stamped 5s were in heavy demand at higher prices and gains of fractions to around a point were posted for Missouri-Kansas-Texas 5s, Hudson Coal 5s, and Marion Steam Shovel 6s.

U. S. Governments were quiet but higher by 4/32 of a point to better than 1½ points.

Losers, mostly in fractions, included Armour 4s, Columbia Gas & Electric 5s, Erie 5s, Illinois Central 4¾s, Western Union 5s, Missouri Pacific 5s, Nickel Plate 4½s, and Southern Railway 4s.

Argentine 4s, Milan 6½s, and Italian Credit Consortium 7s were among foreign dollar issues losing fractions to a point or more.

British Industrial Issues Are Lower

LONDON, Nov. 19 (AP) — The more speculative groups in the security market turned downward in late trade today while the "City" pondered Germany's current diplomatic offensive.

British Government bonds, however, held steady and foreign loans tended upward.

Industrial leaders retreated in the face of further profit taking after buoyant tendencies earlier this fall. Traders chipped away at many domestic rails, especially junior issues, on recurrence of wage discussions.

Rubber stocks held quietly pending quota action by the International Rubber Regulation Committee, expected Friday. Nonproducers in the Kaffir list were droopy but other mining shares held up well.

Brazilian funding loans attracted investment support and buyers were also tempted by selected Mexican, Chilean, Egyptian, and Greek bonds.

Dividend Declarations

Extra

Company	Rate	Period	Payable	Hldrs. of Record
Abbott Lab	25c	Dec.	23	Dec. 5
Brockway M Co	25c	Dec.	16	Dec. 2
Cook P & Var	10c	Nov.	30	Nov. 21
Electrographic Cp	50c	Dec.	2	Nov. 26
Lionel Corp	25c	Dec.	18	Dec. 7
Participating				
Lincoln Serv Co	25c	Dec.	12	Nov. 30
Interim				
Bucyrus Erie	75c	Dec.	16	Nov. 30
Kerr Addison G M	5c	Dec.	20	Nov. 30
Increased				
Cook P & Var	20c	Nov.	30	Nov. 21
Irregular				
Pneumatic Scale	30c	Nov.	23	Nov. 16
Secur N B Sav & Tr (St L)	$1	Nov.	15	Nov. 8
Liquidating				
B'klyn & Q Tr	$30.50	Jan.	1	.....
Liquidating Shrs	$1	Nov	16	Nov. 15
Reduced				
Plymouth Oil	25c	Dec.	23	Nov. 29
Resumed				
Case Co (J I)	$3	Dec.	24	Dec. 12
United G&E Cp	88c	Dec.	14	Nov. 30
Stock				
Plymouth Oil	2%	Dec.	23	Nov. 29
Year End				
Am Meter	$1	Dec.	16	Nov. 27
Intercontinental R	40c	Dec.	16	Nov. 30
Pure Oil Co	25c	Dec.	20	Dec. 2
Underw E Fisher	75c	Dec.	16	Dec. 2
Regular				
Abbott Lab	40c	Q	Dec. 23	Dec. 5
Abbott Lab	$1.12½	Q	Jan. 15	Jan. 2
Am Pork&Hse	25c		Dec. 14	Dec. 6
Brockway M Co	25c		Dec. 16	Dec. 2
Ca Ind Ltd, nsp	$1.75		Dec. 20	Dec. 14
Do B	$1.75		Dec. 20	Dec. 14
Capital Wire Cloth & Man Co, Ltd, $1.50 con pref	37c	Q	Dec. 1	Nov. 12
Cent Ill Lt pf	$1.12½	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 20
City Ice & Fuel	30c		Dec. 31	Dec. 16
Do pf	$1.62½	Q	Dec. 2	Nov. 23
Cook P & Var, pf	$1	Q	Nov. 30	Nov. 21
Electrograph Corp	25c	Q	Dec. 2	Nov. 26
Do pf	$1.75	Q	Dec. 2	Nov. 26
Heyden Chem	75c		Dec. 2	Nov. 25
Ill Cent (L L)	12	S	Pan. 1	Dec. 11
Indian M Cycle	25c		Jan. 2	Dec. 4
Do pf	30c		Jan. 1	Dec. 4
Ind Bank of Hartford, Inc	$1.60	Q	Dec. 1	Nov. 15
Kauf D S pf	$1.25	Q	Dec. 14	Nov. 30
Kerr-Addison Gold M, Ltd	5c		Dec. 20	Nov. 30
Lincoln Service	25c	Q	Dec. 12	Nov. 30
Do 6% pf	37½c	Q	Dec. 12	Nov. 30
Do 7% pf	87½c	Q	Dec. 12	Nov. 30
Middle Sts Bee	75c	Q	Dec. 16	Dec. 10
Mission Dry	15c	Q	Dec. 2	Nov. 26
Natl Life & Accident Insur Co (Nashville, Tenn.)	27½c	Q	Dec. 2	Nov. 20
New Bedford Cordage Co	25c		Dec. 2	Nov. 18
Do "B"	25c		Dec. 2	Nov. 18
Do 7% pf	$1.75	Q	Dec. 2	Nov. 18
Okla G&E 6% pf	$.150	Q	Dec. 16	Nov. 20
Do 7% pf	$1.75	Q	Dec. 16	Nov. 20
Orpheum Bldg	15c	S	Dec. 20	Dec. 10
Procter&Gam pf	$1.25	Q	Dec. 14	Nov. 25
Pure Oil 5% pf	$1.25	Q	Jan. 1	Dec. 10
Do 5½% pf	$1.25	Q	Jan. 1	Dec. 10
Do 6% pf	$1.50	Q	Jan. 1	Dec. 10
United G&E 7% pf	$1.75	Q	Dec. 15	Nov. 20
Do 5% pf	$2.50	S	Dec. 15	Nov. 20
U S Gypsum pf	$1.75	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 7
Westgate-Greenl'd Oil Co	1c		Dec. 10	Dec. 10
Woodward Gov	25c	Q	Dec. 5	Nov. 15

1940 High	1940 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
70½	50	Abbott (1.60a)	4	54	53¾	53¾	— ¾
60	34⅞	Acme Steel (3)	1	56	56	56	N'v 18
9	4¼	Adams Ex (.15e)	2	6½	6⅜	6½	
27½	16⅛	Adam-Millis(1)	3	22¾	22¾	22¾	N'v 15
19½	12½	Addresso(1.20e)	3	16¼	16⅛	16⅛	N'v 15
58⅛	36½	Air Reduct (1a)	19	41⅞	41	41½	+ ⅛
⅞	⅜	Air-Way El Ap	2	⅝	⅝	⅝	— ⅛
7	4	Alaska Jun (.60)	10	5⅜	5½	5½	— ⅛
1⅛	⅜	Alleghany Corp	8	¾	11	¾	+ ⅛
12½	4¼	Alleg pf xw	3	10½	10¼	10⅜	+ ⅜
14⅜	5¾	Alleg pf $30 ww	6	12	11⅝	11⅝	
22	7	Alleghany pr pf	3	20⅞	20¼	20¼	+ ¼
26½	15½	Alleg-L Sti (¾e)	5	24	23½	23⅞	+ ⅛
12¾	6¾	Allen Ind (1e)	10	12	11⅞	12	+ ⅛
182	135½	Al Ch & Dye (6)	5	168¼	168	168	—1½
14	8⅞	Allied Kid (.80)	1	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	N'v 18
16¾	10	Allied Mills (1e)	3	13¼	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
9⅜	4½	Allied Stores	16	7⅜	7½	7½	— ¼
73⅞	55	Allied Str pf (5)	1	72⅜	72½	72½	N'v 18
41⅞	21¾	Allis-Ch (1½e)	6	36¾	36½	36¾	— ½
17½	11	Alpha Cem (¾e)	1	16¼	16⅛	16¼	+ ¼
2⅜	1⅛	Amal Leather	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	N'v 18
18	9½	Amal Leath pf	1	16½	16½	16½	N'v 18
58½	38½	Amerada Cp (2)	7	51	49¾	51	+1
21	12¼	Am Ag Ch (.90e)	4	17	16⅞	16⅞	N'v 18
75	41¾	Am Airlines	2	60½	60¼	60½	+ ⅛
12¾	6	Am Bank Note	3	9	9	9	
99⅜	5⅛	Am Bosch	2	7½	7½	7½	N'v 16
45¾	28	Am Br Sh(1.10e)	1	37½	37½	37½	— ½
2¾	1¼	Am Cable & R	2	1⅝	1½	1⅝	+ ⅛
116½	87	Am Can (4)	4	90½	90	90	
180¾	164	Am Can pf (7)	1	180¼	180¼	180¼	+ ¼
33¼	18	Am Car & Fdy	9	29¼	29	29⅛	— ⅛
65	34	Am Car&Fdy pf	5	63⅞	61¾	61¾	—1⅜
23½	13½	Am Ch & C(1.60)	1	21½	21½	21½	— ½
115	100	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	114¼	114¼	114¼	N'v 12
140½	112	Am Chicle (4a)	1	120⅞	120⅞	120⅞	—1¼
9¾	5½	AmColtype(¼e)	2	8	8	8	N'v 18
8¼	4⅛	Am Com Alco	6	6½	5⅞	5⅞	N'v 15
15¼	8	Am Crys S (½e)	8	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	N'v 15
3¼	1¼	Am Encaus Til	9	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	N'v 18
6⅝	3½	Am European	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	N'v 15
2⅜	1	Am & For Pow	4	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	N'v 18
24¼	9½	A&FP $6pf(.90k)	3	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	N'v 15
28¼	10⅜	Am FP$7pf 1.05k	5	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	+ ¼
7¼	2¼	Am & F P 2 pf	3	3⅜	3⅛	3⅛	N'v 16
50½	23	Am Haw SS(1a)	14	39	38⅜	39	— ½
6⅝	3	Am Hide & Lea	12	4¾	4¾	4¾	N'v 16
38	23	Am H & L pf (3)	6	32¼	32¼	32¼	N'v 18
66¼	45½	Am Home (2.40)	5	51½	51½	51½	— ⅝
3⅞	1⅜	Am Ice	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
35	18	Am Ice pf (½e)	2	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	N'v 15
6⅝	3	Am Internat'l	7	4	4	4	
13½	12¼	Am Inv Ill (1)	2	13	13	13	N'v 18
57	41½	Am In Ill pf(2½)	4	50	50	50	Sep 20
22¾	10	Am Locomotive	14	16½	16⅛	16¼	
87½	38	Am Loco pf (5k)	6	82½	82	82½	
14⅞	10	Am M & F (.80)	8	13¼	13⅛	13⅛	
3⅝	1¾	Am M & Metal	6	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜	
25	12¾	Am Metal(1½e)	*8	20¼	19½	19½	—1¼
121	90	Am Met 6%pf(6)	*5	105	105	105	+1½
5¼	2	Am Power & Lt	17	3⅛	3	3	
63¼	34¾	APL $6 pf (4½k)	3	50	49½	49½	+ ⅛
54	28¼	APL $5 pf (3¾k)	5	41¾	41⅛	41½	— ¼
10⅝	4¾	Am Rad&S(.15e)	20	7⅜	7⅜	7½	+ ⅛
18½	9½	Am Roll M (¼e)	*24	16⅜	16⅜	16½	— ⅛
12¾	6	Am Saf R (.80)	5	7	6¾	6¾	N'v 18
11⅜	5	Am Seat (½g)	1	9½	9½	9½	N'v 18
54	30¼	Am Sm & R (2e)	23	45½	44⅜	45⅜	— ⅛
147	122	Am S & R pf (7)	2	144⅜	144⅛	144⅜	+ ⅜
70	51⅞	Am Snuff (3a)	3	53½	53	53¼	—1⅝
33⅜	19½	Am Stl F (1½e)	4	27⅞	27⅝	27⅞	— ⅛
14⅜	9¼	Am Stores (½e)	2	11¼	11¼	11¼	
17¼	11	Am Stove (1¼e)	1	13½	13½	13½	N'v 8
23⅜	12¾	Am Sugar Ref	3	15⅜	15⅛	15⅛	— ¼
93	70½	Am Sugar pf (7)	2	80	79⅞	79⅞	N'v 18
18	11¼	Am Sum Tob (1)	1	16	16	16	N'v 18
175¼	145	Am T & T (9)	7	167⅛	166⅜	167	+ ¼
89½	69	Am Tobacco (5)	12	70⅜	70	70	— ¾
91¾	70	Am Tob B (5)	16	71⅞	71	71½	— ¼
153½	136	Am Tob pf (6)	1	152	152	152	N'v 18
6¼	2⅝	Am Type Fdrs	7	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
12⅜	5¼	Am Water Wks	18	8⅛	8	8⅛	
101½	83⅛	Am WW 1 pf (6)	1	96¾	96¾	96¾	+ ¼
12	6	Am Woolen	7	9½	9½	9½	— ⅛
59½	25½	Am Wool pf (3k)	12	56¼	55½	56¼	— ¼
8¼	4¼	Am Zinc L & S	5	7⅜	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
53⅞	35	Am Z pr pf (5k)	4	53⅞	53⅞	53⅞	N'v 18
32	18	Anaconda (1¼e)	115	28⅛	27¼	27¾	— ¼
41¼	20	Anacon WC(½e)	180	34	33½	33½	N'v 18
22⅝	12½	Anchor H (.30e)	4	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
15⅞	8	Andes Cop (¾e)	2	13	13	13	N'v 18
4¼	1⅜	A P W Paper	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	N'v 16
35½	23	Ar-D-M (1.40e)	1	34	33⅜	34	N'v 9
110⅛	97½	Arm Del pf (7)	5	110	109½	110	
7⅜	4	Armour Ill	12	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
64¼	35	Armour Ill p pf	5	55½	54¼	55½	+ ¾
68	58½	Arm Ill pf	1	60⅜	60⅜	60⅜	N'v 15
43¾	22⅝	Arm Cork (1e)	4	32	31⅝	31⅞	— ⅝
11	6⅛	Arnold C (⅝e)	2	8⅝	8½	8½	N'v 12
9½	3⅝	Artloom Corp	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	N'v 15
9	4⅜	Assd Dry Goods	13	7⅝	7½	7½	— ⅜
80	65	Assd D G 1 pf (6)	1	77	77	77	N'v 18
93	49½	ASDG 2pf (18k)	8	92	92	92	—1
45	29⅞	Associates (2a)	1	37	37	37	+1
25¼	13	Atch T&SF (1e)	94	18¾	16⅝	18½	+1⅛
57½	39½	AT&SF pf(5e)	16	58⅝	55	58¼	+3¼
23½	9⅝	Atl Coast Line	13	15⅜	14⅞	15⅜	+ ⅜
22⅜	8⅛	Atl G&W Indies	1	19¼	19¼	19¼	N'v 14
22½	9¼	Atl G&W Ind pf	4	17½	17½	17½	N'v 16
27⅛	18¼	Atl Refining (1)	*1	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	+ ⅛
110	102	Atl Refin pf (4)	4	108	107½	107½	N'v 14
9⅞	7	Atlas Corp (½e)	8	7¼	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
51	43¼	Atlas Cp pf (3)	1	49¼	49¼	49¼	N'v 16
80½	57	Atlas Pow(4¼e)	2	73½	73½	73½	— ½
8⅝	4	Atlas Tack	2	7	7	7	
5½	1⅞	Austin Nichols	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	N'v 18
8⅜	4	Aviation Corp	38	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	

B

19⅞	12⅜	Bald Loco ct	17	17½	16⅞	17	+ ⅛
6⅜	2¾	Balt & Ohio	14	4¼	4⅛	4¼	
8	3⅛	Balt & Ohio pf	3	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	+ ¼
14⅞	7½	Bangor & Ar	1	8½	8½	8½	— ¼
16⅝	8½	Barber As (½e)	2	10½	10½	10½	
8⅜	4	Barker Bros	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	N'v 16
13⅜	7⅛	Barnsdall (.60e)	22	10¼	9½	10¼	+ ⅜
36¾	20¼	Bayuk Cig (1)	2	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	N'v 18
35¾	18½	Beat Cream (1a)	1	24	24	24	
112⅛	105	Beat pf ww (5)	1	105½	105½	105½	Oct 31
105	102	Beat pf xw (5)	1	102	102	102	Jun 17
127	102	Beech-Nut (4a)	*1	124¾	124¾	124¾	+ ¾
9⅞	7¼	Beld-Hem (.80)	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	+ ⅛
36⅜	24½	Bendix A(2½e)	17	33⅜	32¾	33⅛	+ ⅛
22½	17¼	Ben Ind (1.35e)	2	20⅞	20¾	20⅞	+ ⅛
56¾	49⅛	Ben IndLpf(2½)	1	54	54	54	N'v 8
39	22½	Best & Co(1.60a)	2	32	32	32	— ¾
93¼	63½	Beth Steel (5e)	70	87¾	86½	87⅜	— ⅛
133	109½	Beth S 7% pf (7)	10	133¾	133¼	133½	+ ½
34½	14	Bigelow-S (3e)	2	26½	26	26	— ⅞
22½	15	Black & Dk (1a)	6	20	19½	20	+ ½
11⅜	5¾	Blaw-Knox(¼e)	2	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	
23¼	13½	Bliss & L (¾e)	3	19¾	19¾	19¾	N'v 18
28⅜	12¾	Boeing Airplane	53	19¾	18⅝	19⅜	+ ⅛
34	19¾	Bohn A&B(1½e)	2	31½	31½	31½	
29¼	19	Bond Strs (1.60)	1	24¾	24¾	24¾	N'v 18
24¼	17	Borden Co (.90e)	17	20⅛	19⅞	20	
25⅞	17⅞	Borg-War (1a)	19	22	21⅝	22	+ ¼
2¾	1	Boston & Maine	2	1½	1½	1½	N'v 4
38¾	26	Bower Roll B(3)	1	37	37	37	— ½
7	4½	Brew Corp(.55e)	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
13¾	8	Bridgeport (¼e)	3	12⅜	12¼	12⅜	— ⅛
26¾	13¼	Briggs Mf (1½e)	16	25⅛	24¾	24¾	— ¼
41⅞	27	Briggs&S (3½e)	1	40½	40½	40½	+ ½
53¾	38	Bristol M(2.40a)	3	45½	45	45	—2
4⅛	1½	Bkly & Q Trans	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
24¾	13½	Bkly-Man Tr	2	18⅛	18	18⅛	+ ⅛
116¼	49	Bkly-Man Tr pf	2	116¼	116¼	116¼	Oct 7
25½	13¼	Bkly Un G (¾e)	8	15⅛	15	15⅛	— ⅜
37½	27	Brown Sh (2)	1	31	31	31	N'v 8
29½	14¾	Bruns-Bal (3e)	28	25¼	24½	25¼	+1
12⅜	6¼	Bucyrus-E (1e)	7	12	11⅝	12	
6¼	3	Budd Mfg	20	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝	+ ⅛
8¼	3½	Budd Wh (.20e)	14	7¾	7½	7⅝	
36	20	Bullard Co(1¼e)	5	33¾	32½	33	— ⅞
35¼	17⅝	Bulova Wat (2a)	15	35	34	35	— ¼
21⅝	12¼	Burling Mill (1)	2	17¾	17½	17¾	— ¼
12½	7½	Burr Ad (½e)	13	8½	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅜
5¼	2	Bush Terminal	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
7⅜	4½	Butler Br (.30e)	2	5½	5⅜	5⅜	
23¼	17½	But Bros pf(1½)	1	19⅝	19⅜	19⅜	— ⅜
5	2¼	Butte Cop&Zinc	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	
13¾	6⅞	Byers (AM) Co	6	9⅜	9½	9½	— ⅛
15½	9	Byron Jack (1)	1	13	13	13	N'v 16

C

26⅞	14	Calif Pack (1)	4	20½	20½	20½	
52½	50⅛	Calif P pf(2½)	1	51⅛	51⅛	51⅛	Sep 28
5	1⅜	Callahan Z-Lead	5	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
8¼	4⅝	Cal & Hecla (1e)	8	7¾	7½	7½	
13⅜	11	Camp Wy(1.15e)	4	15⅛	15	15	— ½
23⅜	11¾	Canada Dry	9	14¼	14	14	— ⅜
25⅜	18½	Canadian Pacific	24	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
40½	29½	Cannon M (1½e)	2	39¼	39¼	39¼	N'v 18
6	3½	Capital Ad A	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	N'v 12
32¾	22⅞	Carpent (2¼e)	5	31	30¾	31	N'v 18
3¼	2	Car&Gen (.10e)	4	3	3	3	
75	39¼	Case (JI) Co(3e)	6	62¾	61¼	62¾	+1
56½	42½	Caterpil Tr (2)	2	48½	48⅛	48½	— ½
35½	20	Celanese (1¼a)	15	29	28¼	28¼	— ⅜
12½	5	Celotex Corp	21	7¾	7½	7¾	+ ¼
26¼	17	Cent Aguir (1½)	1	18¼	18¼	18¼	
3⅜	1½	Cent Foundry	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
5⅞	2½	Cent RR N J	1	3½	3½	3½	N'v 16
11⅝	4	Cent Violetta S	2	6⅝	6¾	6¾	+ ⅜
11¼	5	Century Rib M	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	N'v 1
23¼	13½	Cerro de Pas (4)	12	35	33½	34⅝	— ⅜
22⅜	12½	Cert-teed Prod	16	5⅝	5½	5½	
22	15	Chain Belt(1½e)	1	21⅞	21⅛	21⅛	N'v 14
30¾	17½	Cham P&F(.90e)	3	23⅞	23¾	23⅞	N'v 14
29½	10½	Checker Cab	2	19⅝	19⅜	19⅝	N'v 2
43⅜	30½	Ches & O (2½e)	12	43½	42½	43	— ¼
97¼	84½	Ches & O pf (4)	1	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞	N'v 18
7	4½	Ches Corp	16	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	
4¼	2½	Chi & E Ill pf	2	1	1	1	
2½	⅞	Chi Great W pf	41	1¼	¾	¾	
12⅛	6½	Chi Mail Order	2	8¼	8¼	8¼	N'v 18
14¾	8⅛	Chi Pneu Tool	6	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	
39¾	23¼	C P T pr pf (2½)	1	48	48	48	N'v 12
50	41	Chi Rock Is & P	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	+ ⅛
⅜	⅛	C R I & P 6% pf	7	⅛	⅛	⅛	
⅜	⅛	C R I & P 7% pf	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	
¾	⅛	Chi Yel Cab (1)	2	10	10	10	N'v 14
11	7⅞	ChickashaC(¼e)	2	12⅜	12¼	12⅜	+ ⅜
16½	9	Childs Co	2	2⅜	2½	2⅜	+ ⅛
6⅜	1⅝	Chrysler (5½e)	25	80	78⅝	80	+1
91⅝	53½	City I & F (1.20)	11	9½	9¼	9½	
14¼	8⅞	City Stores	2	3	3	3	N'v 15
4½	2	Clark Eq (3½e)	2	38½	38⅛	38½	— ½
40¼	24	Clev Gr Bl(1.20e)	2	34½	34½	34½	— ⅜
43¼	26	Climax M (1.20)	22	31⅜	30¼	31⅜	+ ⅜
41½	25½	Cluett P (1½e)	4	32½	32½	32½	— ⅞
45½	25½	Coca-Cola (5e)	3	109¼	109⅛	109⅛	— ⅞
131	99½	Coca-Cola A (3)	8	61⅛	60	60	—1⅝
63	56	Colgate P (½)	7	12⅜	12⅛	12¼	
20	10½	Colg-P pf (4½)	1	100¾	100¾	100¾	
102	94	Collins&A(2¼e)	3	28¼	28¼	28¼	+ ¼
35½	16½	Col Fuel&I (¼e)	2	20⅞	20⅝	20⅞	+ ⅜
24	12½	Colum Br A(2e)	3	23½	23⅜	23⅜	— ⅛
26⅜	16	Colum Br B(2e)	3	23½	23¼	23½	— ¼
26¼	16	Col G&E (.30e)	26	5⅛	5	5	
7½	4¼	Col G&E pf A(6)	3	80	79¾	79¾	— ¼
93½	67½	Col G&E pf A(6)	3	80	79¾	79¾	— ¼
8½	3½	Colum Pict	1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	N'v 18
23½	14¾	Colum P pf(2¾)	3	21	21	21	— ½
98¾	71	Col Carb (4.60e)	1	81	81	81	N'v 18
48	27⅜	Coml Credit (3)	6	32¼	31⅞	32¼	— ¼
108½	95	Com Cr pf (4¼)	2	100	99½	100	N'v 14
56	32	Coml Inv Tr (4)	10	40	39	39	— ¾
113	97	Com Tcv pf(4¼)	1	102½	102½	102½	N'v 8
16⅝	8	Coml Solvents	12	10⅞	10½	10¾	— ¼
1¾	¾	Com'th & South	89	1	1	1	
73¼	42	Com&Sou pf (3)	5	53¾	53	53	—1⅜
33	25⅞	Com Edis (1.80)	43	29⅜	28⅞	29	— ¼
6¼	2½	Conde Nast	2	3½	3½	3½	— ½
24⅜	14	Congoleum (1)	4	18½	18½	18½	
13¾	8	Congress Cigar	5	13¾	13¾	13¾	
12½	10	Congress Cig ct	1	12½	12½	12½	N'v 13
31½	17⅝	Consol Aircraft	3	25	24½	25	—

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Tool Industry Capacity Has 50 P. C. Gain

CLEVELAND (AP)—Current construction of machine tools is double that of a year ago, the National Machine Tool Builders Association reported. Productive capacity of the industry, already increased 50 per cent in a year, is still expanding.

The association announced members' October operations averaged 96.8 per cent of capacity, up 1.9 from September. Capacity, measured in terms of pay roll hours, was 50.3 per cent above September, 1935. In October, 1939, operations were at 84.9 per cent of the capacity at that time.

"The industry is meeting the country's defense needs by increased operating schedules and by extensive plant operations," stated F. V. Geir, association president. "Productive capacity has been substantially increased in the past year by four steps—the addition of floor space, the installation of more equipment and better utilization of existing equipment, increased employment and employee training, and sub-contracting parts to qualified machine shops."

The association defines machine tools as nonportable devices used to shape metals by means of chip-cutting. They are vital in defense—as an example, a Cleveland machine tool builder reported approximately 55 per cent of orders now being received are from the aviation industry. This company, Warner & Swasey, is now turning out nearly 300 turret lathes a month, compared with 150 in the summer of 1939. It has orders for all the turret lathes that it can produce in the next year, President Charles J. Stilwell said.

Republic Steel May Pay on the Common

CLEVELAND (AP) — Republic Steel Corp. directors authorized the setting aside of $6,300,000 to purchase 6 per cent cumulative convertible preferred stock of the company, opening the way to possible payment of a common stock dividend.

The fund will redeem approximately half of the outstanding 119,597 shares of 6 per cent cumulative convertible preferred.

This action, together with the recent removal of all dividend arrearages, "now opens the way for common stock dividends as profits of the corporation may warrant them," an announcement stated.

Foreign Exchange Rates

By Kidder, Peabody & Co.
12 noon, Nov. 19

	Europe†		
Sterling: Cables	Today $4.04	Prev. Day $4.04	Parity $8.2397
Switz'l'd—franc	.2322	.2322	
Italy—lira	.0505	.0505	.0526
Germany—mark	.4000x	.4000x	.4033
Sweden—krona	.2386	.2386	.4537
Greece—drachma	.0070x	.0070x	.0220
Spain—peseta	.0930	.0930	**.1468
Finland—finm'k	.0192x	.0192x	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1950x	.1950x	.2961
Port gal—escudo	.0400	.0400	.0748
Rumania—leu	.0048x	.0048x	.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0235x	.0235x	.0298
	South America		
Argentine—peso‡‡	.2360	.2360	.7187
Brazil—milreis‡‡	.0505	.0505	.2025
Chile—peso‡	.0350	.0350	.0468
Peru—sol‡	.1600	.1600	.4740
Uruguay—peso‡	.3950	.3975	1.7510
	Far East		
Japan—yen	.2345	.2345	.8440
India—rupee	.3032	.3032	.6180
Java—florin	.5239x	.5239x	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.2350	.2362	*
Shanghai—dol	.0600	.0600	*
Sts Stlmnts—dol	.4753	.4752	.9613
Phil-Islnds—peso	.4975	.4975	.5000
	Canada		
Canada—dollar	.8700	.8700	1.6931
	Mexico		
Mexico—peso	.2075x	.2075x	§

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Quotations for the French, Belgian, Dutch, Norwegian, and Danish currencies are not available due to occupation by Germany. ‡Free market. §Parity changed; new value not yet determined. **Paper rate, **1929 average. ††Not quoted. xNominal.

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds))

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
1 3¼s 45-43	108.21	108.21	108.21
5 2¾s 47-45	110	110	110
26 3s 48-46	112.12	112.12	112.12
1 3¼s 49-46	112.31	112.31	112.31
1 2¾s 51-48	110.23	110.23	110.23
6 2s 50-48	106.13	106.13	106.13
1 2½s 52-50	106.10	106.10	106.10
9 2¾s 60-55	110.30	110.24	110.30
75 2¾s 59-56	109.31	109.30	109.31
10 2¾s 63-53	109.29	109.29	109.29
6 2¾s 65-60	110	110	110

New York City Bond

$7 3s 80	102½	102	102

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
2 9bitibi P&P 5s 53	50⅞	50⅞	50⅞
52 Alleghany cv 5s 44	96⅞	96	96
28 Alleghany cv 5s 49	81	80½	81
295 Alleghany 5s 50 st	62	59½	61½
12 Allied Strs 4½s 51	101⅜	101	101⅜
5 Allis Chalm cv 4s 52	109	109	109
5 9m Int 5½s 49	101¼	101½	101½
48 8Am T&T 5½s 43	104 25-32	104¾	104 25-32
1 Am T&T 5½s 43 reg	104 9-32	104 9-32	104 9-32
2 Am T&T 3¼s 66	110¼	110	110¼
18 Am T&T 3¼s 61	114¾	114½	114¾
2 Am WW&E 6s '75	10	110	110
18 AT&SF 4s 95	108½	108½	108½
28 Arm Del 4s'55	105½	105	105½
2 Arm Del 4s'57	105¼	105½	105½
5 AT&SF aj 4s'95 st	88½	88½	88½
1 AT&SF 4½s'48	104⅝	104⅝	104⅜
3 AT&SFRky M 4s'65	101¼	101¼	101¼
9 A C Line 1st 4s'52	69	69	69
6 A C Line 4½s'64	54¼	54	54
5 A C Line 5s'45	70¼	70	70
1 Atl & Dan 1st 4s'48	34	34	34
12 Atl Gu & WI 5s'59	76	76	76
3 Atl Refin 3s'53	106	105⅞	105⅞
2 B&O 1st mtg '48 st	74½	74	74
2 B&O '95 st A	37¼	37	37¼
58 B&O '95 st C	41½	41½	41½
32 B&O 2000 st D	37¼	36¾	36¾
62 B&O '96 st F	37⅜	36¾	36¾
3 B&O 4s'48	73¾	73¼	73¼
10 B&O S W '50 st	47	47	47
13 B&O T C 4s'59	54	54	54
3 Bang & Ar cv 4s'51 st	55	55	55
14 Beth Stl 3½s'52	108	107¾	107¾
1 Beth Stl 3¼s'59	107½	107½	107½
7 Beth Stl 3s'60	104¼	104	104
5 Boston&Me 5s'67	72¾	72¾	72¾
17 Bost&Me 4s'60	71¼	70¾	71
4 Bost&Me 4¾s'61	70¼	70¼	70¼
19 Bost&Me 4½s'70	18½	17⅞	17⅞
1 Bost&Me 5s'55	78	78	78
3 Bkly Edis 3¼s'66	110⅞	110⅞	110⅞
2 Bkly Un Gas 5s'45	111¼	111¼	111¼
1 Bkly Un Gas 5s'57 B	106¼	106¼	106¼
12 Buf R&P '57 st	46¼	45¾	45¾
1 Bush T Bldg 5s'60	68	68	68
2 Cal Ore Pow 4s'66	107½	107½	107½
7 Can Sou 5s'62	92⅝	92⅝	92⅝
3 Can Nor 4½s'46	106½	106½	106½
5 Can Pac 5s'54	89¾	89¾	89¾
5 Can Pac 4s perp	52¾	52¾	52¾
9 Caro C & O 4s '65	105	105	105
88 Celanese 3s '55	99¼	99	99¼
5 Cen ofGa 5½s'59	14	14	14
45 Cen Pac 5s '60	42⅜	41½	41⅞
32 Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	68½	68½	68½
5 Cen R R N J 5s '87	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝
2 Certain-teed 5½s'48	89	89	89
1 ChampP&F(Ill)4¾s'50	103½	103½	103½
12 C & O 3½s '96D	104	103⅝	104
7 C&O rfg 3½s '96E	104	104	104
5 Chi & Alton 3s '49	9½	9¼	9½
1 CB&Q rfg 5s '71 A	81⅝	81½	81½
1 CB&Q 4½s '77	73¼	73¼	73¼
1 CB&Q gen 4s '58	85⅛	85⅛	85⅛
7 CB&Q 4s Ill '49	96½	96	96
11 CB&Q 3½s 'Ill '49	91½	91	91
1 Chi & E Ill 5s '51	14	14	14
1 Chi & E Ill 5s '51 ct	13½	13½	13½
20 Chic Gt West 4s '59	25½	25¼	25¼
19 CMSP & Pac 5s '75	4½	4⅜	4½
4 CMSP&P aj 5s '2000	11	11	11
10 CM&SP 4¾s '89F	29½	29½	29½
3 CM&SP 4½s '89C	29⅝	29½	29½
2 CM&SP 4½s '89E	29¼	29¼	29¼
27 Chi&NW 6½s '36	18½	18½	18½
28 CRI&P cv 4½s'60	⅞	⅞	⅞
6 Fairbanks Morse 4s56	107	106¾	106¾
30 FirestoneT&R 3½s 48	103½	103½	103½
96 FlaECst 5s'74	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
2 FlaECst 5s 74 ct	7¼	7¼	7¼
1 FrancisSug6s 56	40½	40½	40½
33 GenlStiCast 5½s 49	88	87½	88
2 Gen Elec 5s'42	15	15	15
1 Goth Silk Ho 6s 46	74	74	74
7 Gt Nor Ry 5½s 52	107½	107	107
1 Gt Nor 5s 73	103	103	103

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 Gt Nor 4½s 76D	95	95	95
2 Gt Nor 4½s 77E	94¾	94¾	94¾
5 Gt Nor 4s 46G	105½	105½	105½
2 Gt Nor 4s 46H	100	99¾	100
10 Gt Nor 3¾s 67	87½	87	87
1 Gulf St Stl 4½s 61	105	105	105
4 Gulf M&Oh inc 2015	36	36	36
11 Gulf M&Oh 4s 75	74	74	74
5 Harlem Riv&P 4s 54	101½	101½	101½
7 Houst'n OilTex 4½s 54	101½	101½	101½
33 Hudson Coal 5s 62A	29	28½	29
19 Hud&Han rfg 5s 57	43¾	43½	43½
9 Hud&Man inc 5s 57	10¾	10½	10¾
5 Ill Cen 4s 53	40	39¾	40
3 Ill Cen rfg 4s 55	42	42	42
11 Ill Cen 4¾s 66	38¾	38	38
9 IC&CStL&NO 5s 63A	42½	42¼	42½
1 Ind Ill & Iowa 4s 50	68½	68½	68½
3 Indus Rayon 4½s 48	105 11-32	105 11-32	105 11-32
64 Inland Stl 3s 61	106¾	106¾	106¾
87 Interlake Iron cv 4s 47	97	96½	97
2 Int Hydro El cv 6s 44	53½	53½	53½
11 Int Mer Mar 6s 41	73½	73⅝	73⅝
15 Int Paper 6s 55	103½	103	103½
4 Int Paper 5s 47	102¾	102¾	102¾
9 Int T&T 4½s 52	23	22¾	22¾
17 Int T&T 5s '55	25¾	25½	25½
19 Jones&LaughSt4½s'61	104½	104½	104½
2 KCFtS & Mem 4s '36	30¼	30¼	30¼
16 K C South 5s '50	70	69½	69½
6 K C South 3s '50	67¼	67	67¼
3 K C Term 4s '60	108¾	108¾	108¾
1 Koppers Co 4s'51	106¾	106¾	106¾
1 Lac Gas 6s'42 A	60½	60	60
1 Lac Gas 6s'42 B	61	61	61
4 Lac Gas 5½s'53	60½	60½	60½
12 Lac Gas 5s'42	94¼	93⅝	93⅝
5 L S & West 2nd 5s'41	96½	96½	96½
8 Lautaro Nit inc '75	29	28½	29
2 Leh C&N 4½s'54 A	69	68¼	69
1 Leh Val Coal 5s'54 st	36	36	36
29 Leh Val 4½s 2003	29	22	21¾
20 Leh Val 4s 2003	22	20½	21
1 Libby McN&L 4s'55	105¼	105¼	105¼
1 Liggett & M 7s'44	123	123	123
9 Lion Oil cv 4½s'52	99	98½	98½
4 Loews 3½s'46	104¼	104	104¼
2 Long Isl rfg 4s'49	99	99	99
3 Louisia & Ark 5s'69	85	85	85
1 Lou & N 5s 2003 B	103½	103½	103½
34 Lou&N 4½s 2003	99¼	99	99
1 Lou&N 3¾s 2003	89¾	89¾	89¾
106 Louisv&Nash 4½s'57	106½	106½	106½
7 Maine Cen 4½s'60	53¼	53¼	53¼
20 Marion St Shov 6s'47	94¾	94¾	94¾
1 Marion St Shv 6s'47 st	88	88	88
2 McCrory Str 3½s'51	105½	105½	105½
14 McKess&Rob 5½s'50	103½	102¾	102¾
1 Mich Cen 3½s 52	95	95	95
7 Mich Con Gas 4s 63	107½	107¼	107¼
1 MSP&SSMar 5½s 49	⅞	⅞	⅞
1 MSP&SSMar 5½s 78	53	53	53
28 MSP&SSM cn 4s 38	⅞	⅞	⅞
38 M-K-Tex 5s 62 A	11	10⅞	11
3 M-K-T 4½s 78	10¾	10½	10¾
54 M-K-Tex 1st 4s 90	21⅜	20½	21⅜
6 M-K-Tex 4s 62 B	9¾	9¼	9¾
31 MoPac cv 5½s 49	¾	¾	¾
1 MoPac 5s '77F	17¾	17¾	17¾
25 MoPac 5s 78 G	18¼	18¼	18¼
5 MoPac 5s 81 I	17¾	17¾	17¾
33 MoPac gen 4s 75	13¾	13¼	13¾
5 MontWPr&Pac3½s60	110½	110½	110½
9 MontPow 3¾s 66	106	106	106
8 Montreal Tr 5s 41	75¾	74	75¾
2 Mor&Essex 5s 55	39	39	39
2 Mor&Ess3½s2000	42¼	42¼	42¼
9 NatDairy3¾s 51	105¼	105¼	105¼
12 Natl Steel 3s 65	107	106¾	106¾
4 NatlSupply 3¾s 54	105¾	105¾	105¾
4 NJ Pow & Lt 4½s 60	107¼	107¼	107½
1 N Orl & NE 4½s52	62½	62½	62½
1 N Orl Term 4s 53	69	69	69
1 NO Tex&M 5½s54	37¼	37¼	37¼
2 NYC&Harl 3½s 2000	100½	100½	100½
3 PCC&StL 4¼s J 64	63¾	63½	63½
1 Pitts&WVa4½s58A	55⅝	55⅝	55⅝
1 Pitt&WVa4½s59B	55⅝	55⅝	55⅝
3 Pitt&WVa 4½s '60C	55⅝	55⅝	55⅝
1 Portl Gen El 5s '61	106½	106½	106½
9 Portl Gen E 4½s'60	78	77½	77½
5 PubSve No Ill 3½s'68	109⅞	109⅞	109⅞
11 Readg 4½s '97 A	79¾	79½	79¾
16 Readg 4½s'97 B	79¾	79½	79¾
13 Rem Rand 4¼s '56ww	102¾	102¾	102¾
2 Rem Rand 4¼s '56xw	102	102	102
13 Republic Steel 4½s'61	104½	104½	104½
15 Rio Gr West 1st 4s '39	32½	32½	32½
3 StLIM&S4s&4½sG '33	63¾	63¾	63¾
6 St L S F 4½s '78	9½	9½	9½
1 St L S F 4s '50 A	9	9	9
12 St L S F 4s '50A ct	8¾	8½	8½

What Stocks Did

By the Associated Press

	Tues	Mon
Advances	238	297
Declines	353	265
Unchanged	213	195
Total issues	804	757

$67,000,000 FHLB Issues Sold at New Low Interest Rates

NEW YORK, Nov. 19 (AP) — The Federal Home Loan Bank today marketed in record time and at record low interest rates a total of $67,000,000 of debentures and announced heavy oversubscription of the two issues.

One loan of $15,000,000 Series "F" debentures bearing ½ per cent interest and due in April, 1941, were sold on an interest basis of .20 of one per cent. This was a record low in interest return to the purchaser.

Another issue of $52,000,000 Series "G" debentures due in 1942 were sold on an interest yield basis of .45 of one per cent, a figure duplicating the previous low for this type of obligation.

Proceeds will be used to refund $25,000,000 of 2 per cent consolidated debentures due on Dec. 1 and provide additional funds for advances to member institutions to take care of increased financing of homes by these banks.

Bill Would Cut All Federal Salaries; Tax Incomes Drastically

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19 (AP)—Representative Hoffman (R) of Michigan introduced legislation today to provide price and wage fixing on Federal contracts, a gross tax on all incomes of more than $1,000, and salary cuts for all Federal employees.

The gross income levy would range from 10 per cent on income between $1,000 and $2,500 to 35 per cent above $10,000. The salary cuts for Federal employees would be at the same rate as the tax.

For instance, Senators and Congressmen receiving $10,000 annually would be cut down to $6,500 during the current emergency.

"I venture the prediction," said Mr. Hoffman in a statement, "that if we pass a law taking 35 per cent of the salary of the Congressmen during the duration of the emergency, there will be at least a 50 per cent drop in congressional oratory on the necessity for war."

Boston Stocks

Nov. 19

Div. in $		High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
	Am Pneumt lpf	18	18	18	19
8.75	Bos & Albany	90½	90	90¼	90¼
6.00d	Bos Edison	32½	32	32¼	32⅛
5.00	Bos Elevated	47¾	4.3⅞	47⅝	47¾
1.60	Bos Her-Trav	19	19	19	19
...	Bos & Me pr pf	5½	5¼	5½	5⅝
...	Bos & Me C pf	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	2⅛
...	Bos & M st A pf	1¾	1½	1⅝	1⅝
...	Bos & M st B pf	1¾	1½	1⅝	1⅝
...	Bos & M st C pf	1¾	1½	1⅝	1⅝
...	Copper Range	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	6
...	East Gas & Fuel	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝	3⅝
2.25c	E Gs & Fl pr pf	60	60	60	60
3.00c	East M SR 1 pf	71	70¼	70¼	71½
...	E Mass SR pf B	11½	11½	11½	12¼
...	Eahtern SS	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
1.00b	Employrs Group	23	22½	22½	23
2.50	First Nat Stores	43¾	43⅜	43⅝	42¾
...	Mass Util Asso	70c	70c	70c	78c
...	Mergenthaler	23¾	23⅜	23½	23¼
.50a	Narr Rac A	4½	4½	4½	4½
3.25a	Nat Tea & Tel	122	121	121½	120½
...	North Butte	38c	38c	38c	37c
6.00	Nor RR (NH)	84	84	84	81½
.40	Shawmut Assoc	9½	9½	9½	9¼
1.60	Torrington	29¾	29¾	29¾	30
.80a	Un Twist Drill	35	34½	35	34¼
2.50b	Unit Shoe M	56½	55¾	56	54¾
...	Utah M & T	45c	45c	45c	50c

able in 1940, no regular rate. bExclusive of extras. cPaid in 1940 on account of accumulations. dPaid in 1940 prior to 4-for-1 split-up.

United Carbon Net

NEW YORK (AP)—United Carbon Co. reported for the nine months ended Sept. 30 net profit of $1,078,707, equal to $2.71 a share on common stock. For the same period last year profit was $1,107,715, or $2.78 a share.

Foreign Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
2 Antioquia 1st 7s '57	83⅜	83⅜	83⅜
2 Antioqua 2d 7s '57	83⅜	83⅜	83⅜
4 Argentine 4s '72 Feb	63	63	63
9 Argentine 4s '72 Ap	63	62¾	62¾
9 Argentine 4½s 71	78½	78	78
11 Argentine 4½s '71	71½	71⅜	71⅜
12 Australia 5s '55	57	56½	57
3 Australia 5s '57	57	56½	57
3 Australia 5½s '56	57½	57	57½
3 Bavaria 6½s '45	27	27	27
1 Belgium 7s '55	37	37	37
1 Berlin City 6½s 50	26½	26½	26½
1 Berl City 6½s 51	27	27	27
38 Brazil 8s 41	17½	17	17¼
30 Brazil 6½s 26-57	14¼	13¾	14
23 Brazil 6½s 27-57	14¼	13¾	13¾
15 BrazilC Ry 6½s 52	14¼	14½	14½
1 Brisbane 5s 57	52	52	52
10 Buen A 4½s 77	48	48	48
6 Buen A 4½s Aug 76	48½	48½	48½
9 Canda 5s 52	100¾	100¾	100¾
5 Canada 4s 60	94¾	94¾	94¾
2 Canada 3¼s 61	85½	85½	85½
7 Canada 3s 67	82	82	82
2 Canada 2½s 45	94½	94½	94½
1 Canada 2¾s 44	94½	94½	94½
62 Canadian Pac 6½s57asd	111¼	111¼	111¼
13 Chile Mtg Bk6s62asd	11¼	11¼	11¼
10 Chile 7s 42 asd	12½	12½	12½
21 Chile 6s 60 asd	12½	12¾	12¾
24 Chile 6s 61 asd	12½	12¾	12¾
2 Chile 6s 61 Sept asd	12½	12¾	12¾
12 Chile 6s ½62asd	12½	12¾	12¾
1 Colomb 6s 61 Jan	28¼	28¼	28¼
1 Costa Rica 7s 51	16	16	16
1 Cuba 5s '1904 44	102	102	102
5 Cuba 4½s 77	54½	54½	54½
2 Czecho 8s 51	13½	13½	13½
8 Denmark 4½s 62	28¾	28¾	28¾
8 El Salvador 8s 48 ct	8½	8½	8½
1 Frankfort 6½s 53	26½	26½	26½
22 Ger Gov 5½s 65	13¾	13¾	13¾
1 Ger Govt 7s 49	14¼	14¼	14¼
1 Ger Gen El 6½s 46	43	43	43
1 Hamburg 6s 43 ctf	23¼	23¼	23¼
2 Or-Wash RR&N 4s '61	107½	107½	107½
3 Otis Steel 4½s '62A	85½	85⅜	85½
11 Pac Gas & El 3½s '66	110¾	110¾	110¾
7 Pac G & E 3¾s '61	111¾	111¾	111¾
4 Panhandle EPL 4s '52	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
1 Pen Co 4s '63	107¼	107¼	107¼
1 Pen Oh&Det 4½s 77	104½	104½	104½
2 Pen P&L 4½s 74	109	109	109
2 Pen P&L 3¾s 69	110	110	110
6 Pen RR gen 5s 68	115½	115⅜	115½
7 Pen RR gen 4½s 65	108¾	108	108¼
4 Pen RR 4½s deb 70	96⅞	96⅜	96½
20 Pen RR gen 4¼s 81	104¼	104¼	104¼
10 Pen RR 4¼s 84 E	104½	104¼	104½
8 Pen RR 3¾s 70	97½	97¼	97½
12 Pen RR 3¼s 52	92¼	91½	92¼
20 Pere Marq 4½s 56	50¾	50	50½
3 Pere Marq 5s 56	75	75	75
3 Pere Marq 4½s 80	66	65¾	65¾
1 Phila Co 5s 67	106	106¾	106½
14 Phill Elec 3½s 67	109¾	109¾	109¾
5 Ph Read C&I cv 6s 49	37¾	37¾	37¾
11 Phillips Pet 3s 48	105¼	105	105
5 PCC&SL 5s 70 A	113¾	113¾	113¾
3 PCC&StL4½s'77	104¾	104¾	104¾
3 PCC&StL 4¼s J 64	119¾	119¾	119¾
1 Pitts&WVa4½s58A	55⅝	55⅝	55⅝
1 Pitt&WVa4½s59B	55⅝	55⅝	55⅝
3 Pitt&WVa 4½s '60C	55⅝	55⅝	55⅝
1 Portl Gen El 5s '61	106½	106½	106½
9 Portl Gen E 4½s'60	78	77½	77½
5 PubSve No Ill 3½s'68	109⅞	109⅞	109⅞
11 Readg 4½s '97 A	79¾	79½	79¾
16 Readg 4½s'97 B	79¾	79½	79¾
13 Rem Rand 4¼s '56ww	102¾	102¾	102¾
2 Rem Rand 4¼s '56xw	102	102	102
13 Republic Steel 4½s'61	104½	104½	104½
15 Rio Gr West 1st 4s '39	32½	32½	32½
3 StLIM&S4s&4½sG '33	63¾	63¾	63¾
6 St L S F 4½s '78	9½	9½	9½
1 St L S F 4s '50 A	9	9	9
12 St L S F 4s '50A ct	8¾	8½	8½

Bond sales (in dollars): Total today, 5,393,000; previous day, 5,309,600; week ago, 8,960,600; year ago, 6,836,275; two years ago, 6,270,000. Jan. 1 to date, 1,398,888,300; year ago, 1,827,460,400; two years ago, 1,606,311,505.

xin—Ex-interest. ct—Certificates.

New York Curb

Closing Prices

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	Close
400	Aero Sup A (1½)	21¾	21¾	21¾
1700	Aero Sup B (1½e)	6¼	6⅛	6⅛
100	Ainsworth (¼g)	7	7	7
50	Ala Gt Sou	84¾	82	84¾
50	Allied Prod A	22¼	22¼	22¼
400	Alum Co Am (3e)	100	100¼	100¼
50	Alum Ltd	70	70	70
90	Am Book	35	34½	35
1300	Am Centrifugal	⅛	⅛	⅛
50	Am CP&LA (3d)	30½	30½	30½
300	Am Cit P&LB	⅝	⅝	⅝
2700	Am Cyan B (.80)	35¾	34¼	35
200	Am Exp Lines (¾e)	17¼	16¾	17
400	Am Gas & El	30½	30¼	30¾
300	Am Gen	3½	3⅜	3⅜
50	Am Gen $2 pf (2)	30¼	30	30
100	Am Hard Rub	21	21	21
100	Am Light & T	13	13	13
200	Am Meter (3¼e)	33	33	33
100	Am Republics	6	6	6
700	Am Superpow	⅛	⅛	⅛
200	Am Superpow 1 pf	63	62½	62½
100	Am Superpow pf	9¼	9¼	9¼
300	Am Thread pf	3	3	3
100	Anch Post F	2	2	2
10	Appal El P pf (7)	112¾	112¾	112¾
200	Ark Nat Gas	2	2	2
100	Ark Nat Gas A	2¼	2	2⅛
100	Ark N Gas pf	8¼	8¼	8¼
100	Ashland O&R (.40)	5	5	5
200	Asso G&El A	⅛	⅛	⅛
700	Atl Cst Fish	3	2¾	3
170	Atl Cst Line Co (1e)	18	18	18
800	Atlas Cor war	¾	¾	¾
1900	Auburn Cen Mfg	3	2⅞	3
100	Auto V Mach	3¾	3¾	3¾
2500	Avis & Tran	3	3⅜	3
400	Babcock & Wil (1e)	29	29	29
300	Baldw Loco pf (2.10)	32½	31¾	32½
400	Baldwin Loco war	6¾	6½	6¾
100	Barium Stk Stl	1¾	1¾	1¾
100	Basic D'mite (¾e)	9¾	9¾	9¾
1400	Bath Iron Wks (¼e)	17¾	17	17¾
100	Beau Brumm'l (.50e)	4¼	4¼	4¼
200	Beech Aire	5⅛	5	5
700	Bell Aire	23¾	22	22
60	Bell Tel Can (h8)	111	109¼	111
200	Bellanca Aire	4¾	4¾	4¾
700	Bliss (E W)	15½	15	15
1200	Blue Ridge	11	11	11
600	Breeze Cor (½g)	6⅝	6⅝	6½
100	Brewst Aero	12¾	12¾	12¾
400	Brill A	3¾	3¾	3¾
200	Brill B	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
150	Brill f	47	46¾	47
100	Brillo (E L)	11	11	11
100	Buf N&EP $ pf (5)	98¾	9e⅜	98¾
400	Bunk Hill&S(1)	13¾	13¾	13¾
200	Calamba Sug (1.60)	11	11

Just Before Freezing Good Time to Feed Shrubs

Each year gardeners learn more about late fall feeding, and recent experimental work over a wide area of the country indicates that just before winter sets in is an excellent time to prepare shrubs and fruit trees for next year's growth.

Most homeowners and gardeners have flowering shrubs on the grounds. Handsome, husky specimens are easy to grow. The first essential is a good-sized hole filled with good loam. Someone has said, "It's better to put a 50-cent shrub in a $3 hole than a $3 shrub in a 50-cent hole!"

But after the shrub is set, its beauty over the years depends on the feeding program. Over the northern half of the United States and the southern belt of Canada, the ground rarely freezes permanently until late in November or even in December.

If your shrubs, individual, or hedges, or planting along the front of the house and around the doorsteps have cultivation all the time, the most efficient way of fertilization is to work the food into the top two inches of soil. The purpose of this late fall feeding is to provide food materials in the Spring, not this season. If the food is worked down to a depth of six or more inches, there is an element of danger. If an unseasonably warm, rainy spell comes, the extra food, especially the nitrogen, may stimulate an undesirable growth. If the buds swell, or if the ends of the twigs and branches start growing, these are likely to be killed later in a sub-zero spell of weather. Therefore, work the fertilizer into just the top two inches, just before the time when one may expect the ground to freeze.

Varying Amounts Needed

How much and what kind of food? If one is using the organic kind of food, dried sheep manure, dried cow manure, or the kind which has ground garbage for its base, use a quart for an average size deciduous or evergreen shrub. If you have evergreens, hemlocks, pines, or arbor-vitae more than six feet tall, use two quarts. If you have lilacs, forsythia, or other flowering types of shrubs that are eight or more feet tall, use three or four quarts. There is not too much of the chemical contents; nitrogen, phosphorus, and potash in this organic fertilizer, and the organic material decays the following season and makes the moisture-holding humus.

With the regular commercial types of fertilizers which have a sand base to carry the chemicals, use one half-pound for small shrubs of the evergreen type that are not more than two or three feet tall; use one pound for the evergreens that are between three and six feet; and two pounds for those over six feet. For the flowering shrubs, deciduous type, use one-half pound for those set this season if less than three feet high; three-quarters of a pound for those between three feet and six feet; and one pound for those over six with the exception of a vigorous clump of lilacs which will be grateful for three pounds. In all cases, do not place the fertilizer in a narrow circle around the stems; spread it evenly over a wide area, so that the Spring rains will carry it down to the whole expanse of feeding rootlets.

Winter Fertilizing

Many home gardeners have shrubs or trees set in the lawn with turf surrounding the stems or trunk. There is one efficient and easy way to fertilize these. Take a crowbar or stout stake. Drive a hole, perhaps two inches in diameter into the soil at least 20 inches, and preferably two feet. Make half a dozen of these holes around the shrub, and a foot or more away from it. The older and larger the shrub, the further away should be the holes. Fill these full of fertilizer, either kind, to within three inches of the top. As you fill, stamp it down. Then plug the top with soil. During the winter, the elements will work on this and next Spring the feeding rootlets will find a source of supply to furnish growth and blooms through the season.

And if you'd like to do a bit of experimenting (and every gardener should run his own experiment station!) try fertilizing one bit of your lawn sometime in December, if you live in the northern half of the United States. Scatter the fertilizer even after the ground has frozen, at the rate of a pound for each 25 square feet. There's a great deal of discussion about this, but it works for the writer, and makes a beautiful, vigorous lawn that holds up during the difficult months of July and August.—**H. S. P.**

A Tuesday Feature

Entertaining Crew of the Graf Spee Costing Argentina Quite a Bit of Money

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina (Correspondence of the Associated Press)—Argentina has marked up a million peso board bill (approximately $240,000) against the Nazi Government for entertaining since last December the thousand or more crewmen of the raiding pocket-battleship, Admiral Graf Spee.

Despite this hospitality informed sources said no less than 19 officers and 60 sailors have escaped from internment in Argentina, apparently in attempts to reach their fatherland and participate anew in the European war.

Attempted and successful escapes, raising the necessity for more guards and costly searches have added to the expense Argentina, under the terms of international law, must bear until the end of the war.

After the first few days of watching the Nazi seamen consume huge stocks of Argentina foods after weeks of cruising on limited supplies, Argentine officials appropriated 500,000 pesos (the peso ranged in value from 4.25 to 4.70 to the dollar during the last six months) to meet the costs of maintaining the crew.

Under the Hague convention Germany is responsible for these costs and they, or their vanquished foes, must settle with Argentina when the war is done. But until peace is reached this country must go on feeding, paying, guarding, and chasing the sailors of the Graf Spee.

The first half million pesos vanished within a few months. A second similar appropriation was ordered, and informed sources say that, too, is nearly gone.

Argentina must provide pay as well as food for the visiting sailors who elected to seek safety in Argentina rather than in unfriendly Uruguay after blowing up their battered warship off the mouth of the River Plate.

Under international law each sailor interned in Argentina receives three pesos daily. The interned sub-officials (petty officers) get up to six pesos daily, while commissioned officers draw pay equal to that of Argentina naval officers of similar rank.

Argentina attempted to lighten the burden of its uninvited guests by spreading the sailors through interior provinces in small groups, hoping that the Nazi youths would find work and become self supporting. A lack of suitable jobs and the strong temptation to escape defeated the plan.

Most vexing development in the first year of internment here was the mass escape of a group of senior officers of the Graf Spee from the island internment base of Martin Garcia, off the Uruguayan coast. The number missing was reported as from 15 to 19, including four petty officers who took advantage of the flight of the main groups to head toward Germany themselves.

Physical Tests Eased For Guard Officers

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19 (AP)—The War Department has relaxed physical standards for National Guard and Reserve officers ordered to active duty.

The National Guard Association had complained that the physical examinations given its officers were more restrictive than those given Regular Army officers.

Corps area and department commanders as well as other reviewing authorities will now be authorized to disregard physical defects if they do not interfere with "satisfactory performance of field duties."

Local Classified

(Continued)

PIANOS WANTED

LADY wishes use grand piano in exchange for storage; not professional. Write Box H-34, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

LADY, companion, governess, good cook, competent driver, typist; moderate salary. Write Box H-33, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

SING WITH JOY AND DOMINION HELEN CRAFTS—Teacher 59 W. 58th St., N. Y. C. CO. 5-6387

WANTED TO BUY

BETTER CASH price for worn fur coats, capes. J. P. Co., 110 W. 34th St., opp. Macy's, N. Y. C. CH. 4-4408. Get our offer before selling.

BEST price paid—furniture, rugs, silver, bric-a-brac, books, etc. LAWNER'S, 81 University Place. GR 5-1918, N. Y. C.

A HIGH CASH PRICE PAID FOR WORN FUR COATS. I. M. FUR CO. 1 W. 34th, near 5th Ave., N. Y. C. Wis. 7-7980

European Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Clarence House, 4, Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691.

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

MISCELLANEOUS

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE—Mrs. Blake's Linen Lounge—Everything for ladies, the home and trousseaux; exquisite embroideries, 62, Northumberland Street.

POST VACANT

CHILDREN'S NURSE—TO SHARE household duties for home in the North; Christian Scientist preferred. Box W-1619, BCM/CSM, London.

Small Hotels and Pensions in Europe and South Africa

ENGLAND

BISHOPS OFFLEY MANOR— Modern, comfortable, peaceful; delightful country; nr. Eccleshall, Staffordshire. Adbaston 247.

BOURNEMOUTH (NEAR) BURNBRAE Mr and Mrs Sidney Pite, Dudsbury Road Ferndown, Dorset. Phone Northbourne 28.

LONDON — PEMBRIDGE GARDENS RESIDENTIAL HOTEL, W. 2. (close to Christian Science Church): passenger lifts and every modern convenience; free use of private sitting rooms for entertaining, one of the best of its kind in London; inclusive terms from 3½ gns. per week.

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE Regent Hotel 59 Osborne Road Good Board Residence. Every Comfort Tel. Jes 906

REIGATE, SURREY. MONKS COURT HOTEL Restful, standing in own grounds; recently redecorated; 25 miles from London. 5-minute walk from station, from 4 guineas weekly Resident Director Mrs. Blanche Blyth Samet

SOUTHPORT. Talbot Private Hotel Central heating, gas fires, h and c water in bedrooms; near Christian Science church; garage near. Phone 300011

WORTHING. Chatsworth private hotel, overlooking Steyne Gardens; hospitality and comfort, varied menus, Slumberland beds, H. and C. gas fire and ring; 3 gns. Phone 2130.

SWITZERLAND

BERNE—Pension Stamm, Kirchenfeld. Homelike family pension. Running water. Near Christian Science church.

VILLA HERWIG AROSA Sunshine all around Close to Ski-ing fields: Moderate Terms

England

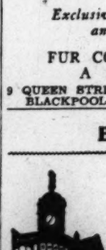
ACCRINGTON

MOFFITT BROTHERS LTD. *for useful Christmas Gifts* DRESSING GOWNS *in great variety at reasonable prices.* 8-12 Church Street, Accrington Tel. 2588

R. McKNO *Ladies' and Gentlemen's Tailor* 92 Blackburn Road (Gentlemen) 2 Station Road (Ladies)

Try TIPPING'S The GROCER for SERVICE and QUALITY 192 Blackburn Road and 50 Abbey Street Tel. 2285

BLACKBURN



When Your Home Needs Repairs Be sure and get in touch with WM. TAYLOR, *Builder* 121 Scotland Road Tel. 5745

BLACKPOOL

Miss F. L. Spring *Exclusive Gowns, Coats and Millinery* FUR COATS and FURS A SPECIALITY 9 QUEEN STREET BLACKPOOL PHONE 3114

BOLTON

Silver Ware and Cut Glass

Nothing is more suitable for a Wedding Gift than Beautiful Silver or Fine Cut Glass.

Our Showrooms are filled with a choice selection.

PRESTON'S Ld. BOLTON

GLOVES WILFRED JOHNSON Oxford St & Market St.

BRADFORD

Membre de Societe du Progress de la Coiffure ERIC HARGREAVES Court Hairdresser 25 LITTLE LANE (Off Duckworth Lane) TELEPHONE 2087 Machineless Permanent Wave The Scientific Wave-Cut ROSS LAIRD BEAUTY SALON

ENGLAND

BRADFORD *(Continued)*

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Guiseley 272 daily, except Saturday and Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Brown Muff's of BRADFORD *Yorkshire's Famous Store* Fashions; Fabrics; Furnishings; Decorations; Men's Outfitting Phone 2890 (Fourteen Lines)

Quality—Freshness—Purity *Purchase Your* Groceries and Provisions from ARTHUR RHODES, Ltd. 14 RAWSON PLACE Telephone 8750-1 Also at Morecambe Deliveries throughout the West-Riding

SKELTON'S *A Name Distinguished in* MEN'S WEAR OF QUALITY GLOVES, HOSIERY, NECKWEAR, SHIRTS, PYJAMAS, ETC. 64 MARKET STREET (Opposite Town Hall) 13 MANNINGHAM LANE (2 Doors from Regent Cinema) Telephone 7239

H. R. JACKSON CORNER OF BRIDGE ST. and TYRELL ST. Also at 27 Sunbright Road

China and Glass Specialists Tel. 7459

CARLISLE

ANDREW HUSTON Ladies' and Gentlemen's Tailor and Outfitter 28, 30, 32, Bank Street, Carlisle Tel. 225 Suits and Costumes Made to Order from £5.5.0

DARLINGTON

BAKER-WHEELER SPECIALISTS IN POSTICHE LADIES — CHILDRENS HAIRDRESSER BEAUTY CULTURE SETTING EXPERTS IN PERMANENT WAVING 13 GRANGE ROAD *PHONE 3052*

DERBY

DAVID S. BUTLER Limited Printing, Stationery, Office Equipment 5, IRONGATE Tel. 46058, Ex. 4

HIGH CLASS GROCERIES and PROVISIONS can be obtained from AUSTIN, HODGKINSON & Co. The County Stores, Market Head, Derby

GATESHEAD-ON-TYNE

A. F. HANSON 2 and 4 BRINKBURN AVENUE *High Class Grocer and Provision Dealer* Radio and Electrical Appliances *Established 1913* Tel. 71876

HALIFAX

From now until the end of 1940

Our Showrooms will be resplendent with LINENS, SILKS, WOOLLENS, GLOVES and a host of articles EVERY WOMAN SEEKS AFTER. Call at

Kensington House

or, 'Phone 4158, or write. You will find very desirable drapery at moderate prices.

Agent for JAEGER—DEPOT FOR LIBERTYS

ARTHUR FARRAR, Halifax

HARROGATE

Tel. Nos. 4041 (3 lines) STANDINGS Ltd. General Provision Stores RESTAURANT, CAFE Station Square Branch Stores 20 West Park Tel. 4390

HUDDERSFIELD

CHRISTMAS GIFTS for MEN at OSBORNE & CALVERLEY'S Hatters and Hosiers Tailors and Shirt Makers See Our New Ranges of Warm Wool Garments, Suitings, Shirts, Overcoats and Raincoats. 37, JOHN WILLIAM STREET

ENGLAND

HUDDERSFIELD *(Continued)*

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Huddersfield 671 daily except Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

BRADLEY'S have CHRISTMAS PUDDINGS and CAKES Also Mince Tarts and Small Cakes of the Best Quality. 84 NEW STREET AND 8 KIRKGATE TEL. 1141

KENDAL

H. & R. D. CURL *Fishmongers and Poulterers* 45, Stramongate, Kendal

E. H. Booth & Co., Ltd. *Italian Warehousemen* 45, Highgate, Kendal Christmas Specialities

LEEDS

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Leeds 62963 1 to 2 p. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ISAAC STEPHENSON Ltd. *High Class Meat Purveyors*

121 Kirkgate	Leeds	76 Chapel St.,	Halton
24 New Market St.	"		
233 Dewsbury Road	"		
5 Malvern Road	"		
129 Harehill Road	"	99 Godwin St.,	Bradford
174 Roundhay Road	"		
3 Headingley Lane	"		

E. WILSHIRE & Co., Ltd. for —COALS— *Phone 24428 for Prices* Hunslet Lane, Midland Leeds 10

LIVERPOOL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Childwall 3508 10 to 11 a. m. daily except Sunday THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

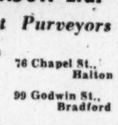
COOPERS "The Modern Food Store" CHURCH STREET for the Things That Are DIFFERENT

CLAY & ABRAHAM, Ltd. *87 Bold Street* *18 Lord Street* *23 Tithebarn Street* *Perfumes, Soap and All Toilet Requirements. Cameras. Photographic Equipment and Supplies.*

J. Collinson & Co. Established 1931 34-36 Bold Street Royal 2618 EXCLUSIVE FOOTWEAR Agents for Cantilever and Sir Herbert Barker Shoes

LYTHAM—ST. ANNES

Tel. St. Annes 303 Marion Johns *Ladies' and Children's Hairdresser*



Williams Deacon's Bank Chambers 1 Orchard Road, St. Annes-on-the-Sea

Thistlethwaite & Edgar *Electrical Engineers and Contractors* Back St. Annes Road West St. Annes-on-the-Sea Telephone 47

ADAM HUNTER 61, The Square, St. Annes-on-Sea LEATHER GOODS, GIFTS BOOKS, STATIONERY NOVELTIES *of Many Kinds*

MANCHESTER

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone SALe 3010 9 to 12 daily except Sunday THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Keep your feet warm in warm-lined BOOTEES Prices from 21/- to 79/6 *Illustrated list FREE* FINLEY & BABER 16 St. Ann St., Manchester 2

JOHN G. MILLER LTD. L. N. E. R. Sidings Ardwick COAL and COKE all grades (Wagon loads at wholesale prices to any station) PHONE ARDWICK 2961

Subscription Coupon

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY C1 One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts

I wish to subscribe for The Christian Science Monitor. Enclosed is $..... for .... year, or .... months, beginning with the current issue.

PRICES: 1 month $1.00 3 months $3.00 6 months $6.00 1 year $12.00

Name.....

Street and Number.....

City and State.....

ENGLAND

MANCHESTER *(Continued)*

DICKSON & ROBINSON *Limited* SEEDSMEN TO THE LATE KING GEORGE V Flower and Vegetable Seeds, Bulbs, Dahlias, Roses, etc. *Catalogue to guide you*—FREE CATHEDRAL STREET MANCHESTER

J. EDWARDS & SON LTD. CHURCH'S ARCH-MOULDED SHOES "LIKE A FIRM SUPPORTING HAND" FITTED SCIENTIFICALLY 61 DEANSGATE

Carpets Furniture "EVERSOFT" UPHOLSTERY "HONEST UNDER THE COVER" *Double and Triple Strung All Double Hair Stuffing* Divan Chairs from £4.17.6 Settees from £8.19.6 100 Sets of Upholstery on view from £10.10.0 to £92.10.0 80 Model Rooms Two Acres Showrooms J. & J. SHAW LTD. 70 OXFORD STREET MANCHESTER

MARSHALL & SNELGROVE (FRANK DRURY LTD) Exclusive Fashions • RESTAURANT St. Ann's Place, Manchester

J. E. STRETCH ALBERT SQUARE Hosier and Outfitter to Gentlemen Regd. Mark

Keep in Step with Style HINDE'S *for fashion shoes* 64/66 KING ST MANCHESTER

KENDALS *Where quality comes first* KENDAL MILNE & CO. Manchester 3

MANSFIELD

MAGADALE DAIRY Redcliffe Road From our own Farm PURE SAFE MILK RICH THICK CREAM NEW LAID EGGS Delivered at your door Tel. 1010

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE

"BRADBURN" *Dyers and Cleaners* ESTABLISHED 1832 66, Northumberland St., Newcastle-on-Tyne Phone 22787 8 Station Road, Whitley Bay Phone 388

Park Your Car at the CENTRAL STATION GARAGE *Repairs a Speciality* ALWAYS OPEN Tel 26779 Neville Street Newcastle

NOTTINGHAM

GET THE PICK OF THE MARKET ... FROM MARSDENS GROCERS FOR 'THE QUALITY' OVER 10 BRANCHES IN NOTTINGHAM & DISTRICT

Buy Your Fruit and Vegetables *from* R. Walters 618 MANSFIELD ROAD 507 MANSFIELD ROAD Also Wollaton Park Gates

Whetton's Ltd. SHOES Foot Comfort and Fashion Fitted by Experts 15 MARKET STREET PHONE 45450

SAVOY CAFE SOUTH PARADE

ROCHDALE

J. E. NUTHALL Practical Watch & Clock Maker 60A Yorkshire Street Tel. 3489 Sole Agent for Omega and Tissot Watches Jaz Clocks. Satisfaction Guaranteed.

ENGLAND

ROCHDALE *(Continued)*

For Good Quality Tailoring *Ladies' and Gentlemen's at Reasonable Prices* TEL. 3931 S & S SENIOR 23 YORKSHIRE STREET

SHEFFIELD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 71387 10 a. m. to 5 p. m. Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SHOP AT Walshs ALWAYS for Fashions, Men's Wear, Children's Wear, Home Needs and Furnishings

STEWART & STEWART Phone: 24295-6 LADIES MEN BOYS and GIRLS *Outfitters and Tailors to the Family* Established 45 Years QUALITY SERVICE STYLE OF PINSTONE STREET

PRICE & CO. BROOMHILL *For High Class* Ladies' Merchandise *Moderately Priced*

Samuel Wilson & Son, Ltd. 135 137 West Street Car Repairs PANEL BEATERS—COACH and CELLULOSE REPAINTERS Phones 43262 and 25807

99-101-103-5-7 SHEFFIELD 1. CENTRAL MOTORS (Sheffield) LTD. PHONE 23898 FOR AUSTIN STANDARD & LANCHESTER AND TYRES OILS & ACCESSORIES

SOUTHPORT

J. COLLINSON & Co. 461-463 Lord Street Southport for Exclusive Footwear Agents for Cantilever and Sir Herbert Barker Shoes

THE CENTRE OF FASHION AUTHORITY Marshall & Snelgrove SOUTHPORT Restaurant Hairdressing

BUY YOUR WINTER WOOLLIES At BOOTHROYDS (LTD.)

MATTI & TISSOT Chocolaterie, Confectionery and Cafe For Highest Quality Chocolates, Bon-Bons and Confections Par Excellence 335-337, Lord St. and 165, Lord St.

STOCKPORT

HOWARD CARTER Ltd. 15 Bramhall Lane and 68, Buxton Rd., Stockport Tel. Sto. 3342 For Household Ironmongery and Garden Requisites

WAKEFIELD

C. A. BROTHERTON Specialist in Millinery Gloves, Blouses, Underwear Hosiery and Neckwear 11 BULL RING, WAKEFIELD

Scotland

EDINBURGH

SCOTLAND

More Acceptable Than Ever SCOTT-LYON'S CAKE and SHORTBREAD *For* Christmas Gifts Celebrated Currant Loaf 1/4d. per lb. In rounds 4/-, 5/-, and 6/-. Petticoat Tails Shortbread, Finger Shortbread, Cakes of Shortbread, in Tartan Tins. 2/6 and 5/- up to 10/- per tin. RICH FRUIT CAKES *Of All Kinds* Scott-Lyon Ltd. Ferry Road Bakery, Edinburgh

THE SCOTTISH CALENDAR 1941 *With Fresh Quotations and Proverbs* Price 2/6 GEO. STEWART & CO. LTD. 92, George Street, Edinburgh MAIL ORDERS filled 9d. extra

GLASGOW

Phone Douglas 4275 John Adams MEN'S WEAR SPECIALIST 212 NORTH STREET, C. 3

FOR USEFUL GIFTS

TIES	Large Selection from	1/3
SOCKS	Plain or fancy from	2/6
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PYJAMAS	Newest patterns from	10/6
MEN'S GLOVES	from	7/6
LADIES' GLOVES	from	10/6
MEN'S HANDKFS.		6½
LADIES' HANDKFS.		1/-
SCARVES		4/11
PULLOVERS		

We have Khaki and Air Force Slipovers: Pullovers and Scarves in stock.

LOOSE COVERS Brighten your room and make your suite like new, with Loose Covers, frilled and welted in the latest Materials. Smart Fitting. Hand Tailored Loose Covers for the ordinary Three-Piece Suite in Shadow Tissue or Cretonne £5.19.6 A. GARDNER & SON, LTD. 36 JAMAICA ST., GLASGOW C. 1

When in Glasgow Dine at COOPERS LUNCH and TEA ROOM 205 Ingram Street 24 Howard Street *Light Refreshment Service Economical Varied Rapid* COOPER & CO.'S STORES LTD.

Electric Clocks *of All Descriptions* ALEXANDER SCOTT LIMITED *Jewellers and Silversmiths* 109 BUCHANAN STREET

Mackinlay & Company

Visit the most up-to-date showroom of its kind in Scotland for the latest ideas in Domestic Plumbing and Electrical Equipment. 339 BYRES RD. Tel. Western 2018 GLASGOW W. 2

JOHN SMITH & SON (GLASGOW) LIMITED General and Foreign BOOKSELLERS 57-61 St. Vincent Street Telephone Central 4457 Telegrams: Books Glasgow

PAN *Artistic Gifts* Also usual fine Selection of Christmas Stationery Cards and Calendars 255 Bath Street. Tel. Douglas 3325

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The Laundry of Quality The Cathkin Laundry Giffen & Bisset, Ltd. RUTHERGLEN Phone Rutherglen 1701-2

W. MORLAND *Jewellers and Silversmiths* 371 Sauchiehall Street FOR CHRISTMAS GIFTS

JOHN A. MURDOCH & CO. *Engineers and Merchants* Tanks (Sectional) and Steelwork Refuse Destructors "CULMORE" KILMACOLM, Renfrewshire Telephone: Kilmacolm 333 Telegrams: Prestank, Glasgow

Telephone: Douglas 5141 GALLOWAY & LEE JAS. M. GALLOWAY DAVID S. LEE *Artistic House Furnishers* 335, Sauchiehall Street, Glasgow

LEWIS T. MACKEGGIE *Property Agent* 82, BATH STREET *Telephone Douglas 6223*

HOME FURNISHING SPECIALISTS advice on Furniture, Carpets and Fabrics *Complete Colour Schemes entirely free.* MUIR SIMPSONS LTD. 300 SAUCHIEHALL ST.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rates 25c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BOSTON—BAY STATE ROAD 232-236-264-276—Exclusive Apts. Moderate rentals owned by Boston University, fronting Charles River. Outside exposure. 8 minutes to Park St. 4 and 5 rooms only. Electric refrigeration, newly decorated. Resident manager, 236 Bay State Rd., Apt. 3, Ken. 3444, or superintendent in each building.

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

BELMONT, MASS.—Heated and furnished apt., 3 bedrooms; available for immediate occupancy. Box F-22, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

FORT LAUDERDALE, FLA., Venice Apartments, new, close in; sunny garden, boat dock; by week, month or season. 1000 S. E. 2nd St.

AUTOMOBILES FOR SALE

Guaranteed Used Cars

'40 Lincoln Zephyr 4-door, $300 discount. Never registered. 40 Ford DL Fordor, heater.....$645 '38 Ford 60 Tudor.....$325 '37 Ford 60 Tudor.....$245 '34 Ford Coupe.....$145

Hoover Motors MOTOR MART, PARK SQ., BOSTON BUB. 7100 OPEN EVENINGS

DESK SPACE

RESPONSIBLE, COURTEOUS SERVICE—Mail $2.50. Telephone, Desk, Private Office—Excellent transit facilities—Mats, 202 W. 40th St., N. Y. C.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

ATLAS EMPLOYMENT AGENCY Efficient Scandinavian and Finnish domestic help, 307 Lexington Ave. (62nd St.), New York. Regent 4-2290

FURRIERS

FURS 175 Tremont Street, Boston W. DAVIDSON Custom Work. Also Repairing, Restyling and Remodeling.

HOUSES FURNISHED

WINCHESTER, MASS. — Folks gone South will rent their 7-room house furnished; oil heat, garage; reasonable rent to desirable party. Telephone evenings Kirkland 3021.

JEWELERS

DIAMONDS, JEWELRY Highest prices paid for gold, diamonds, silver and platinum. HEIGHTS JEWELERS, 740 West 181st Street, N. Y. C. Wadsworth 3-0280.

MOVING AND STORAGE

STORAGE OF HOUSEHOLD GOODS LOCAL AND LONG DISTANCE MOVING KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE 465 W. 150th St., N. Y. C. Edgecombe 4-1312

PAYING GUESTS

ELM LODGE, Stockbridge, Mass.—Attractive, homelike home offered for a few guests; home-cooked food; congenial.

ROOMS TO LET

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Beautiful, sunny, single-double room, furnished, unfurnished; kitchen privileges; adjoining bath; Church Ave. B. M. T. Call evenings BU. 2-7405.

N. Y. C., 31st St. West—Lovely bright single-double; extensive river view; water, kitchen privileges, elevator. Evenings TR. 4-6775.

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Did You Ever Wonder

How Radium Is Obtained?

In 1896, Prof. Henri Becquerel, a French physicist, found, in the course of some experiments, that certain compounds of uranium would cause images to form on photographic plates, no matter how well the plates were protected from ordinary light.

Pierre Curie and his wife, Marie, of Paris, further found that pitchblende, an ore of uranium, emitted more rays (was more radioactive) than uranium itself.

Working patiently on tons of this ore, the Curies, in 1898, obtained enough crystals of radium salts to enable it to be identified as a chemical element.

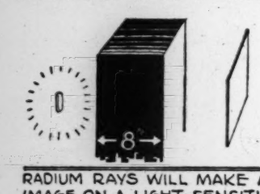
Radium in the pure state, that is, the metal radium, was not obtained until 1910, a feat accomplished by Madame Curie, who kept up the research after her husband passed on.

Radium pours out a continuous stream of becquerel rays (named for Prof. Becquerel) which give it light and heat, and electrify the encompassing air, and also have important chemical and physical effects on substances in their path and in their range.

When first discovered, pitchblende, the uranium ore containing radium, was mined only in St. Joachimsthal, Bohemia. More recently, another uranium ore (carnotite) has been discovered and is mined in Utah and Colorado. Pitchblende mines have been opened in England, Canada, Sweden, Africa, Bulgaria, Russia, and South Australia.

Many tons of ore, whether of carnotite or pitchblende, are required to produce a gram of radium, for it has been estimated that there is only one part of radium to 3,000,000 parts of uranium.

So much expert work is required and so much coal and other materials are needed to obtain the



RADIUM RAYS WILL MAKE AN IMAGE ON A LIGHT-SENSITIVE SURFACE AFTER PENETRATING 8" OF ARMORPLATE STEEL.

radium from the vast quantities of ore that the pure metal is very rare and expensive. Indeed, it is probable that less than one and one-half pounds of radium have been produced since it was first isolated by Madame Curie. Also, radium is very costly, an amount weighing only as much as an American penny would be worth around $280,000. So penetrating are its emanations that it is stored in a safe having walls of solid lead 10 inches thick.

—W. P. Keasbey

Brevities

Portland Oregonian: Few conscientious objectors so far have based their cases on the fact that there is no connection for an electric razor in a tent.

Monitor Camera Club from Tom Knapp, Westwood Mass.

Mike and Ceno make short work of a platter of warm milk

A Verse for Today . . .

I will offer to thee the sacrifice of thanksgiving, and will call upon the name of the LORD.—Ps. 116:17.

Where Would You Find—

1. A group of islands famous for its pineapples?
2. Ore Sound?
3. The Mormon Flat Dam?
4. The present capital of Free China?
5. The Maritime Alps?
6. The Bourne Whaling Museum?
7. A penny dreadful?
8. Aden?
9. Texas Christian University?
10. The Manhattan Bridge?

(Answers Appear on This Page)

Electric Fans Do Not Make the Air Cooler

When an electric fan is turned on to make a warm room more comfortable, it is usually done on the assumption that the fan will lower the temperature of the room. While the fan does produce a cooling effect, it does not do so by reducing the temperature. The cooling effect results from the fact that a moving current of air facilitates the evaporation of body moisture. The temperature of the air is lower than the temperature of a person's skin, and each puff of air absorbs heat and moisture as it passes. The underlying principle, the absorption of heat when a solid substance is changed to a liquid, or a liquid to a gas, is the same as that of the nonmechanical refrigerator or "ice box."

It Has Been Said of Politics

He serves his party best who serves the country best.—Rutherford B. Hayes.

Nothing is politically right which is morally wrong.—Daniel O'Connell.

Our Government is a government by political parties under the guiding influence of public opinion. There does not seem to be any other method by which a republic can function.—Calvin Coolidge.

People vote their resentment, not their appreciation. The average man does not vote for anything, but against something.—William B. Munro.

If ever this free people—if this government itself is ever utterly demoralized, it will come from incessant human wiggle and struggle for office, which is but a way to live without work.—Abraham Lincoln.

Great political questions stir the deepest nature of one half the nation, but they pass far above and over the the heads of the other half.—Wendell Phillips.

Real political issues cannot be manufactured by the leaders of parties, and cannot be evaded by them. They declare themselves, and come out of the depth of that deep which we call public opinion.—Garfield.

I know not where to look for any single work which is so full of the great principles of political wisdom as the laws of Moses and the history of the kings of Israel and Judah.—G. Spring.

Politics I conceive to be nothing more than the science of the ordered progress of society along the lines of greatest usefulness and convenience to itself.—Woodrow Wilson.

Daily Quotation

EVERY creature is better alive than dead, men and moose and pine trees, and he who understands it aright will rather preserve its life than destroy it.
HENRY THOREAU

In Lighter Vein

Familiar Language

A little girl from Belgium had listened in vain for a familiar voice. Suddenly she heard a dog bark. With delight she exclaimed (in French):

"Oh, mamma! the dogs talk just like they do in Belgium!"—Yellow Strand.

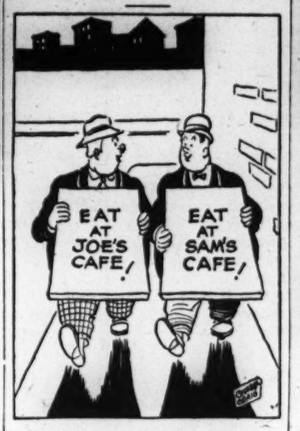
Poor Things!

"Hello, where have you been?"

"Just got back from a camping trip."

"Roughing it, eh?"

"I'll say so! Why, one day our portable dynamo failed us, and we had no hot water, electric lights, ice, or radio for almost two hours!"—Montreal Star.



"Know any good places to eat, Ed?"

Daily Anecdote

A Real Tribute

Queen Victoria's talents in diplomacy were very great, her kind and understanding heart moving her to say and do just the right thing in well-nigh every circumstance she encountered.

Once, a pianist from Vienna gave a command performance for Victoria and her children which pleased the Queen so much that she wished to express her thanks in more than the usual word of thanks and a royal gift. Therefore, she requested the pianist to play the national anthem of his country. As the first notes sounded, she arose and bade her children rise also and they remained standing until the hymn was finished.

When the musician had departed from the royal presence, his delight was so great that he could scarcely speak. "She gave me a diamond pin," he exclaimed excitedly, "but for her to pay honor to the national hymn of my country was better than any diamond to me."

Take Better Pictures

Plan a Portrait That Will Catch the Personality of Your Subject

This is the third in a series of five articles on taking pictures.

A. P Feature Service

Successful portraits tell something about the subject.

First thing to do when you've decided to make a portrait is to put down, mentally or on paper, a few observations about your prospective subject.

What are his favorite positions when sitting, standing or leaning—how does he use his hands?

Is it most characteristic of him to be silent and thoughtful or is he especially interesting to watch when he talks?

Perhaps he's a good listener, intent and responsive. If he has a hobby, maybe you'll want to get him at work, doing something instead of just posing.

Having decided what you want to tell about your subject, you're ready to consider the means you'll use. These questions must be tackled in advance, because once you have camera in hand, and victim in front of you, you'll have plenty of things to think of—exposure, lighting and all the while the job of keeping your subject interested.

Use a Decoy

If you want him talking or listening you'll need a third person as conversation-decoy. You can't do it yourself, because operating the camera is job enough.

To stop the action of a person talking you need a shutter speed of 1/100 of a second. If your camera won't do that, you can't take that picture. If you can't get enough floodlight to shoot that fast indoors, you'll either have to use flashlight or make the picture outdoors.

As between making portraits indoors or out—the chances are that you'll get better results outdoors. Artificially lighting a subject is difficult and, consequently, one for the photographer who can spend time and money on experiment.

Use the Outdoors

There is no lighting so satisfactory as daylight, so work outdoors whenever possible. There's no reason why amateurs should make indoor portraits except when it's too cold to work outside.

Important technical details to keep in mind while taking portraits:

1. Choose a background that will not distract from your subject. Window frames, wall panels, lamps, leaves of trees or bushes high lighted by the sun, etc., make poor backgrounds. Plain, flat surfaces are always safe.
2. Light the face so that it seems round. Avoid deep, black shadows. When working outdoors place your subject away from direct sunlight. It will make him squint or if it's directly overhead it will shadow his eyes. Open shade is best—the shadow area cast by a building, for instance. Generally it's too dark under a tree. A bright day when sun is obscured is ideal for portraiture.
3. Consult an exposure table.

(The fourth article in this series will appear next Tuesday.)

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Shining Happiness

New York City

"Shine, sir? May I shine your shoes? I'd be glad of the opportunity." And, as I sat in his chair, "May I shine your shoes? Would your lady like a shine, I'll be through here in a minute."

It is seldom that one hears such language in the approach of a street shoe shiner. So, I asked him some questions about himself. He has a permanent pavement stand in the 80's on Broadway, in exchange for his care of the awnings and front of a shoe store.

He told me that he had been at this stand for several years. I asked him if he made much money. His answer was: "Not much, but it fills my needs."

"Do you save any money?" I asked.

"Save money, no, what I make I give to my mother. That keeps a happy home for her and my three smaller brothers and sister. Mother provides all we need, and we have a radio, too. To have a happy home, all we need to eat and clothe ourselves and no debts is far more to me than money in bank. I am happy and grateful."

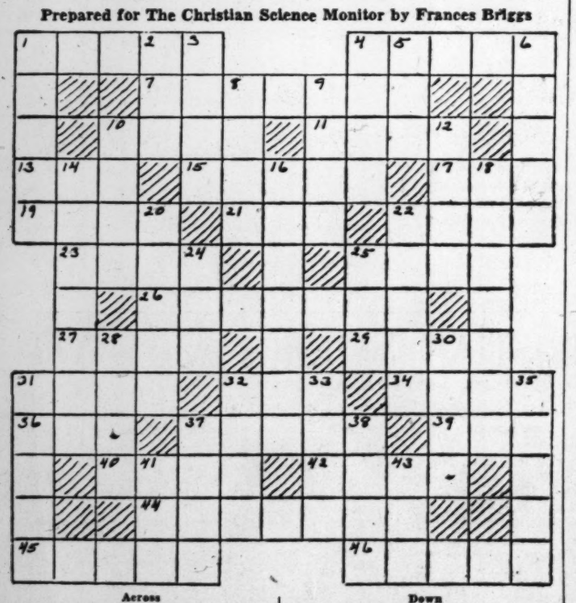
Where Would You Find—

(Answers)

1. The Hawaiian Islands.
2. A strait between Sweden and Denmark.
3. It was built on the Salt River, Arizona, for power in 1925; 229 feet high.
4. Chungking.
5. The southwestern part of the Alps, between Italy and France.
6. New Bedford, Massachusetts; among the exhibits is the crew list of the whaling ship "Acushnet" on which the name of Herbert Melville, author of "Moby Dick" may be found.
7. The name given a British dime novel.
8. A British peninsula and seaport of Arabia.
9. Fort Worth, Texas.
10. A suspension bridge across the East River in New York City; the channel span is 1,474 feet, and it was completed in 1909.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—Who was the great Hebrew prophet and lawgiver?
4—Who was "Hero of Manila Bay"?
7—What is Rodin's best-known sculptured figure?
10—What is one of filaments which form the characteristic coat of mammals?
11—What is first name of well-known Tolstoy heroine?
13—Who was first woman?
15—What is nickname for a tame parrot?
17—What is baglike part of a plant?
19—Spun, but otherwise unfinished wool, is what?
21—Bori.
22—What is a coin of Italy?
23—Middle of the day is what?
25—Where was Ruth's home?
26—What is another name for the suricate?
27—What is a kind of short gaiter?
29—Football players sometimes do what?
31—Employed.
32—What is a corded fabric?
34—Who was first king of Israel?
36—What is a child's game?
37—Portland, Oregon, is famed for what flowers?
39—What is 23rd letter of Greek alphabet?
40—Intermission.
42—What musical instrument was popular in Middle Ages?
44—What is title of a Richard Strauss opera?
45—What French composer is best known for his "Bolero"?
46—In certain fable, what creatures petitioned Jupiter to let them have a king?

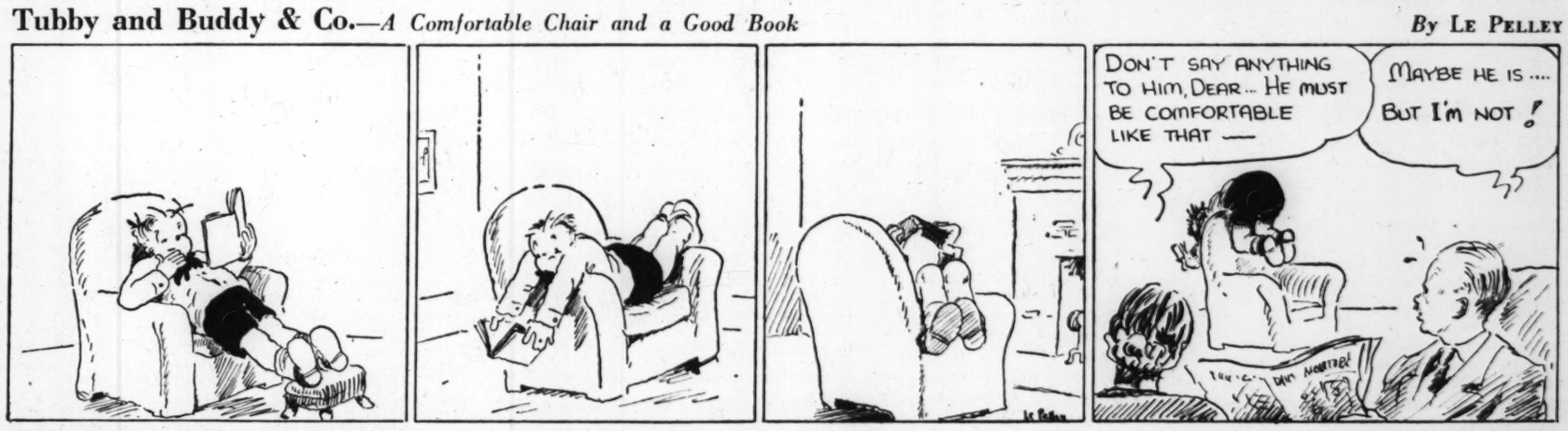
Down

1—What was king counting in "Sing a Song of Sixpence"?
2—What is 7th letter of Greek alphabet?
3—What is any large seagoing vessel?
4—Gainsay.
5—Sea eagle is what?
6—What is State flower of New Mexico?
8—What is a silver-white metallic element?
9—What is a very hardy type of cabbage?
10—Leander swam Hellespont to visit whom?
12—What is the largest continent?
14—What name was given by Swift to Esther Vanhomrigh?
16—Who is the slave dealer in Mrs. Stowe's novel (poss.)?
18—What is floral emblem of Nova Scotia?
20—Who wanders from place to place?
22—What is any of several flowering water plants?
24—Fish are often caught in what?
25—Chart.
28—What are used to fasten together soles and uppers of boots and shoes?
30—Back of the neck is what?
31—Who was one of three principal magicians of Britain?
33—A large, stout cord is what?
35—Skin of an animal.
38—Gladiators often fought what animals?
37—Rotate?
38—What do you call the breaking waves?
41—Golfer poises ball on what?
43—What is an Oriental lute?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

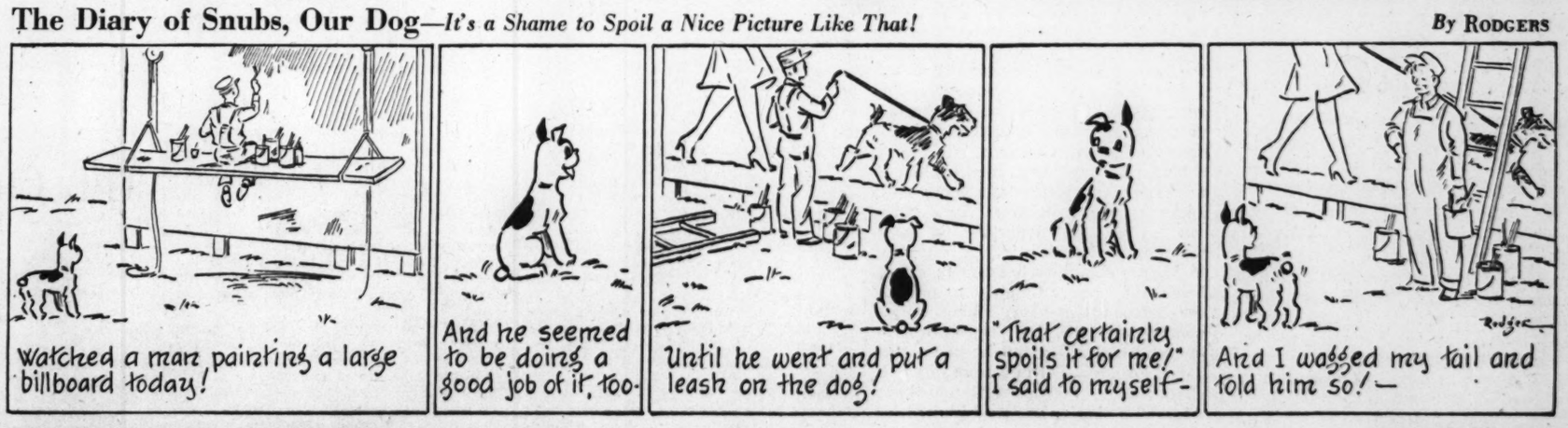
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*A Comfortable Chair and a Good Book*

By LE PELLEY



The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*It's a Shame to Spoil a Nice Picture Like That!*

By RODGERS


Watched a man painting a large billboard today!
And he seemed to be doing a good job of it, too-
Until he went and put a leash on the dog!
"That certainly spoils it for me!" I said to myself-
And I wagged my tail and told him so!—

The Adventures of Waddles—*Three of a Kind*

By THE HAGERS

"LET'S HAVE A POT-LUCK MEAL TONIGHT!" TED WEBB AND JOE AGREED, "ALL RIGHT!"
"SOMETHING TASTY EACH PROVIDE, AND BRING IT HERE AT SIX," I CRIED.
TED BROUGHT BAKED BEANS FOR OUR JOINT MEAL, AND SO DID NEIGHBOR, JOSEPH TEAL.
"THREE POTS OF BEANS! NEXT TIME," SAID TED, "WE'LL PLAN OUR MENU DAYS AHEAD."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1940 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Threats After Assault

The Greeks have earned the fury of a dictator. And in the world that of small countries earn such fury. When attacked they have defended themselves. There is no greater crime against the so-called "new order" in Europe than this. Premier Mussolini has taken the fifth anniversary of "sanctions" as the occasion to supplement Italian bombing of Greece with his own verbal bombardment. But this barrage was turned on the Italian people, to convince them that things are still going well for Italy.

What Il Duce says is not funny, though that he should have to say it may be amusing. He promises the full force of Italian arms against Greece if this is requisite to an Italian victory. Some difference of opinion has seemed to exist between Rome and Berlin as to whether the winning of a victory over the Greeks at this time and in this way is worth all that Il Duce would put into it. But Premier Mussolini has alluded not only to Italy's millions but to the might of Germany—"we are a bloc of 150,000,000"—in a way which makes clear his expectation that the Third Reich will come to his rescue if need be.

This is a quite unsentimental expectation. It is not based on the famous telegram—"Duce, I will never forget this"—that Reichsführer Hitler wired to Rome when he took Austria. It arises from the fact that Il Duce is a necessary ally to Herr Hitler, even more necessary now than when the Battle of Britain was expected to end the war in the Nazi's favor before autumn.

Since the Nazis cannot break Britain they must seek to weaken it by assaults upon the Empire's Mediterranean life-line. This assault was already under way, with Italy acting as spearhead and Germany consolidating its position in the Balkans, when the Greek war broke out. Since then one evident object of German diplomacy has been to localize it; to prevent Turkey's joining it, and to keep Bulgaria and Yugoslavia in line until Germany might see fit to march through them toward the Near East.

One can well conceive that Il Duce's vocal displeasure with the Greeks reflects Herr Hitler's displeasure with Il Duce. Aside from Axis relations, however, the marshaling of immense Italian forces against the Greeks would pose considerable new problems for Britain and Britain's supporters. Increased aid to Greece would be required, especially in the air. On the other hand, the Fascists must find the problem of transport and supply an ever heavier one while Britain keeps its virtual naval control of the Eastern Mediterranean.

It would appear that the Greek war cannot be decided except it be expanded to a wider front, to involve Britain in battle on both ends of the Mediterranean. The conferences among Italy's Count Ciano, Spain's Serrano Suñer, and German representatives at Berchtesgaden at this time may signalize preparation for extending the Mediterranean conflict. Meanwhile, Il Duce must keep his own people's morale safe from the impact of such events as those at Taranto and Koritza. That appears to be the chief purpose of the address from the Palazzo Venezia.

They Only Did Their Duty

No matter how humble duty may be—but we're putting the moral ahead of the story, which is all about how they are preserving the tradition of good old Southern hospitality down Fort McClellan way in Alabama. You don't have to be a General, let alone a Duce, to receive high military courtesies. Ask those First and Second Lieutenants who dropped in on the Twenty-Seventh Division camp to borrow—as reports state—some cook stoves.

The visitors hadn't even dressed for it; one of them was in overalls. But as they stepped out of their plane, there stood a distinguished-looking group of military men, with all the fixings—as Americans say around Thanksgiving time—to prove their high rank. It turns out to have been a mistake. A General was expected to alight from that plane; he didn't show up until later, when he was properly met by the right people. Meanwhile one reflects that it is better to have met the first plane and honored the Lieutenants than it would have been to risk missing the General.

So surely everybody is satisfied. And as we were about to moralize at the outset, no matter how humble a duty may seem, one can never tell how impressive will be the honors one may receive in performing it.

Football Wins

Sportsmanship may yet rescue college football in America. For years the game has been threatened by twin evils—overemphasis on winning and the effort to support all other college sports out of football receipts. The hiring of "students," coaching from the sidelines, and corrupting commercialism in many colleges have left few vestiges of a genuine amateur sport. But the outcome of the dispute over the score in the Cornell-Dartmouth game indicates that American college football can be continued as a sport.

The universal response to Cornell's handsome action in conceding the game to Dartmouth shows that many people feel that there are still some things more important than winning. Cornell had gone through two years undefeated and in the last ten seconds of the Dartmouth game had won again—according to the referee and the scoreboard. But the Dartmouth team and many observers thought the winning score came on a "fifth down" mistakenly allowed by the referee. Usually a referee's decision is irrevocable. But President Day of Cornell immediately announced that if a mistake were established the game should go to Dartmouth. Motion pictures of the game proved the referee wrong, he readily admitted his error, and Cornell has congratulated Dartmouth.

The splendid spirit of Dartmouth which had fought magnificently only to see an unexpected but well earned victory snatched from it in the last seconds, and as it believed, mistakenly, was evidenced by its willingness to abide by the movie record. And Cornell's disappointment after losing an apparent triumph must be more than dissolved by the larger victory now won. The result has done more for Cornell's reputation than could any string of winning scores. If the element of good sportsmanship were given a larger place in Rose Bowl bids and in the whole thinking of the American public about football there would be no question of the game's survival as a grand sport.

500 Years of Printing

Johann Gutenberg probably had very little idea that five hundred years from his time men would be celebrating his discovery of how to print books from little pieces of metal with letters on them. Yet today that invention looms as one of the greatest in the history of mankind. This year printing craftsmen, artists of typography, great libraries, and officials of state do honor to the centennial of his work.

In New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Richmond, and other American cities there have been exhibitions, dinners and other observances. On Thursday evening the Graphic Arts Institute of Massachusetts will hold a dinner and open an exhibit to continue through Friday and Saturday.

Like many of the innovations that have benefited humanity, the art of printing from movable types was more a gradual development than a sudden invention. Many hands had part in it, and claims to credit are conflicting. Printing from wood blocks was done in China before the ninth century. Some knowledge of this seeped through to medieval Europe, so that block printing, particularly in Holland, preceded the use of type. Yet the process evolved independently in the western world, and historical research gives the honors predominantly to Gutenberg, a mechanic of Mainz, Germany.

Much is vague about him, but documents do give a picture of a young man becoming a goldsmith at Strasbourg, forming an ill-fated partnership there to experiment with printing, returning to Mainz, obtaining backing to establish a shop and ultimately to publish the famous Gutenberg Bible which appeared in 1455. The shop he lost in financial difficulties, but he had established a standard of craftsmanship still cherished by the industry and later received a pension in recognition of his pioneering.

Significantly the contribution came on the wave of the Reformation and the revival of learning. These supplied the inspiration, and ink and paper—now marvelously expedited over the old methods of hand copying—carried the twin lights of Christianity and education over the world. Little wonder, then, that men pay homage to a careful craftsman who lived and worked in a city on the Rhine.

As another move toward national unity, a contributor asks why Republicans and Democrats don't get together and celebrate the same Thanksgiving Day. That's easy, Republicans won't have any.

Our Readers Say—

Will Greece Again Turn the Tide?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The Greeks tripped up the growth of world empire once; can they do it twice?

An army of six million men and a navy of unnumbered ships approached Greece, in the summer of 480 B. C., expecting an easy victory. Their leader was a dictator by the name of Xerxes, whose forces had been swollen to invincibility by armies and navies impressed into his service from the conquered nations of Europe, Asia, and Africa. A bridge of boats more than a mile long had been thrown across the Hellespont. The forces moved south, picking up recruits from the states that dared not resist and annihilating those states that refused to swell the hordes. Thermopylae was fought and the last resisting Greek was killed.

Xerxes found Athens deserted but for a handful of patriots that put their faith in "wooden walls" raised before the propylaea on the Acropolis. The main Greek forces putting their faith in the "wooden walls" of their ships had taken up their position in the Bay of Salamis on the island of that name. The mighty Xerxes set up his silver-footed throne on the mountain side across the narrow strait from the Greek position, and ordered the attack. The Greeks utterly wiped out the Persian fleet that day, and Xerxes fled with only a hundredth part of his forces, never to deface another page of history. Athena deflated the Persian empire with her golden lance.

Again a monster military force has picked on the Greeks. It is to be hoped that history will repeat itself. D. O. HIBBARD

Eau Claire, Wis.

Where Toys Belong

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Recently I helped a friend sort out the trash and treasures of a real old-time attic. There were relics of three or four generations, and most pathetic of all were some dust-covered toys. They had been hidden away in the silence for years, as they should never be while there is a child to play with them.

This is the Christmas season, and a good time to hunt up old forgotten things and do something about them. There is scarcely a home that does not have some usable toys stowed away somewhere.

There are societies which will recondition toys, and see that they are distributed where they will do the most good. That is fine. Even better would be to interest ourselves and our children in fixing up old toys, and carrying them to other children at this season. A. B. KELSO

Philadelphia

"At the Far Corners"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

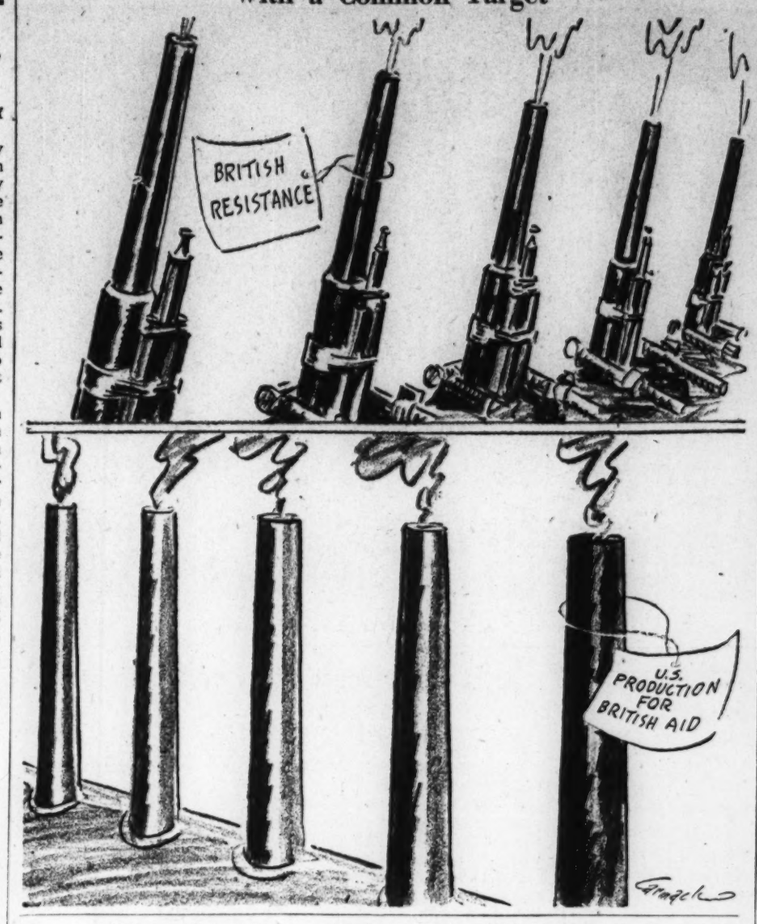
I received a letter recently from a friend in the British merchant navy, in which correspondence he expressed his thanks for the news broadcasts of The Christian Science Monitor over short-wave station WRUL.

From Cape Town, Union of South Africa, my friend writes: "We listen in on the short wave radio to the announcer of The Christian Science Monitor from Station WRUL, Boston. He can't be beaten for plain common sense reporting on the news of the day with explanatory remarks. It's a treat to listen to one who isn't hysterical about world events."

It gave me much joy to know that even at the far corners of the earth our broadcasts are heard and appreciated.

Brooklyn, N. Y. E. H. STEWART-HILL

With a Common Target



"Should Men of 50 Fight Our Wars?"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Too long have I hesitated to write on the reprint appearing on your Editorial Page some time ago entitled, "Should Men of 50 Fight Our Wars?" but my thoughts on the subject will not quiet until I have at least jotted them down on paper. I wholly agree with the article by Col. William J. Donovan.

At the time of the last World War I was still a child, but I remember with what zeal, perhaps it was a sort of frenzied zeal, some young men friends of the family enlisted. They were approximately 18 years old and acted as though they were about to go on some big picnic. These boys saw active service, one at least distinguishing himself by being awarded the Croix de Guerre. They were among the last to return, serving with the American Army of Occupation in Germany. They came back aged beyond their years with a certain recklessness on one hand which treated their human existence very lightly—as a day-to-day thing—and a great seriousness on the other hand. Somewhat like a pendulum swinging between two extremes. They seemed lost; perhaps it was the shattering of their ideals, and their groping mentally for something beyond their reach. They never spoke or speak of their experiences, evidently wishing not to think of them. I for one feel that older men would have gone into that war with more stability and would have come out with less adjustments to make

I am one who believes America should never have entered the last war because I think we could have been of more help had we stayed out. I am perhaps in the isolationist and pacifist class. However, I do believe in military training for all our men. From the stories I have heard of the last war, I think it was criminal to send forth the boys so untrained. (In this connection I hope the articles which appeared in The Christian Science Monitor by Col. William H. Neblett will awaken us to the necessity of correcting the deficiencies and outmoded methods of army training). I am hoping and praying that we may stay out of this present conflict but I want my son prepared to the fullest for any eventualities.

I believe American youths of today, those under 20, have regained some of the normality of those days before the last war, and I believe they are much more serious-minded to start with, having had the many problems to meet resulting from the previous era. I do not think they would enter with frenzied zeal into this war. They do not want to fight simply because they feel they have been trained to do something constructive and because I believe they are freer from hates and class distinctions than any former generation of Americans, and are, I believe, clearer thinkers.

I have observed that some of the men who escaped active service in the last war, even though they were old enough, are now bending every effort to have their sons immune from any training. On the other hand, I do not find this attitude among fathers who saw active service in the last war.

To sum up my feeling on the present situation, may I present an analogy: If I saw a man or boy near drowning in a terrific whirlpool with a strong undertow, and my son with some knowledge of swimming stood on the shore (taking for granted I have no knowledge of swimming), while this other man had a chance of saving himself, I would not want my son to sacrifice his life needlessly. However, should the drowning man have exhausted all of his efforts and the chances were 99 out of 100 against my son saving him or himself, I still would want my son to take that one chance rather than remember the remainder of his days that he stood by while another man drowned, even though the argument would be 99 per cent in his favor for having done so.

The above may answer those who contend that if it is right for us to extend material aid to Great Britain, we should also send our men. I believe in sending all material aid possible before sending our men. J. H.

New York

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Unlabored Musings

Listening to the Radio

Many of the advantages that we claim for our modern civilization present an aspect that cannot be regarded as wholly good. The ability to travel at great speed is responsible for an increase in casualties for the wayfarer; the ubiquitous automobile has robbed the countryside of much of its charm and seclusion; the telephone has destroyed privacy and punctuates our day with incessant interruptions; and finally the presentation of news both orally and pictorially by radio and newsreel has created an appetite that bids fair to deprive the one who acquires it of that capacity for discrimination which is an essential part of the thinker's equipment.

No doubt the appetite grows by what it feeds on, and the listener gets to flatter himself that an awkward interest in some sensational piece of news, which but remotely concerns him, really did involve some thinking on his part and sharpened his perception of the world he lives in. In fact, he begins to regard himself as something of an expert on world affairs generally, though his knowledge of the background of it all is often extremely vague. There is, however, a price to be paid for this kind of self-esteem, which is that more and more importance is coming to be attached to the opinions which the listener holds, and thus a sense of responsibility for world events is being thrust upon him. This is done by means of propaganda talks and films aimed at telling him just how he ought to think on the point at issue.

Thus it is that the very fascination which listening to the news can exercise may carry with it the penalty that the one who indulges the habit must either rise to the occasion and clarify his thought or be swamped in a quagmire of confused and sensational currents, leaving him at the mercy of any propagandist that cares to play upon his emotions. This raises the question whether one ought not deliberately to apply some sort of rationing process to this particular indulgence of listening to the radio.

* * *

Two things emerge clearly from the consideration of this point:

First, it surely is not important for us to have all the latest sensational items of so-called happenings immediately that they have taken place. Such items will keep without becoming stale, since they only become news to us when we hear them for the first time, and that may be at a date far removed from their actual occurrence. It is related that during the civil war in England in the seventeenth century some troops encountered a country squire out with his dogs and his gun who had never even heard that there was a war going on. His life pursued the even tenor of its way in spite of the devastating events that were taking place. (Question: Ought one to think that he would have been better off if he had been receiving the news by radio daily and hourly? If so, why?)

The second point is that one needs to be very much on the alert to insidious propaganda, one of the uses to which the radio is so often put. Even the inflexions of the reader's voice may be aimed at influencing the listener's thought, in much the same way that interpreters of the mythologies of ancient time influenced with their solemn tones those who came to consult their oracles.

* * *

It is not suggested, of course, that the radio is the only medium for propaganda. As long ago as the fifteenth century B. C. there is a record of the effects of propaganda on the occasion when Joshua's spies were entertained by Rahab in Jericho. She then told them that news of the Israelitish successes had long preceded the arrival of the army before the walls of Jericho, and she added: "As soon as we heard these things our hearts did melt, neither did there remain any more courage in any man, because of you."

Exactly the same effect is sometimes produced nowadays upon listeners to the news bulletins on the radio. Their minds are sapped of their normal resistance to evil tidings and they become afraid of them. For this reason one would be well-advised to put some restriction on the amount of listening to the radio that one allows oneself. Either it were better to achieve the attitude of detachment conveyed in Robert Browning's words, "God's in His Heaven, all's right with the world," or else not to listen at all. Whatever the news may be, let it bide its time until in the orderly process of time it can reach you without any disturbance to your normal poise.

"Though the number of thy ears should equal Argus his eyes," wrote Sir Thomas Browne, "yet stop them all with the wise man's wax and be deaf unto the suggestions of tale-bearers who . . . distract the tranquility of charity and all friendly society." That is what I mean by "rationing" when it comes to listening to the radio—not that one should be indifferent to the news which one ought to have, but that listening should not become a mere appetite for sensational items, uncontrolled by any fine perception of what is mere ephemeral propaganda and what is the essential truth. CENTURION

The Wide Horizon

Can France Come Back?

By William Henry Chamberlin

Now that the first shock of the fall of France is over, the question whether that country can "come back," can reoccupy its place among the leading European Powers assumes additional urgency and significance.

This is not the first time that France has seen its capital and its territory occupied. Defeat followed the resounding victories of the Napoleonic era. France was overwhelmed in the Franco-Prussian War of 1870-71. In both these cases recovery came about more quickly than might have been expected.

Now the situation is more difficult and more complicated. What has crushed France is not only the secular enemy, Germany, but a Germany dominated by totalitarian revolution. Germany, the hostile Power, might be satisfied with the cession of Alsace-Lorraine and an indemnity; but the Germany of the totalitarian revolution may demand nothing less than the surrender of French political and economic independence. France has fallen farther and harder than was the case in 1815 or in 1871. There is some truth in the bitter remark of the Royalist publicist, Charles Maurras, that in ten months France lost what it had taken ten centuries to build.

But the will to live remains and Frenchmen of the most opposed schools of political thought are probably united in wishing to rescue France from its present state of economic dislocation, physical suffering and abject dependence on the will of the conqueror. Naturally the means best calculated to achieve this end depend in large measure on who will win the war.

* * *

When France fell in June it was the almost universal conviction that England would not hold out for more than a few weeks. It is difficult for one who did not actually experience the process to realize what an impression of complete collapse and defeat was conveyed by the spectacle of the millions of homeless and helpless refugees and the paralysis of so many of the normal public services.

It was against this background of reckoning with probable British defeat that the Vichy Government was organized. Many of those Frenchmen who believe that Germany will win the war and dominate Europe for a long time to come maintain that France has no alternative except to conform in many respects to the German political and economic pattern and to try to obtain modification of the rigors of the German occupation in exchange for some measure of co-operation with Germany. This has been the policy of Pétain and Laval, although the veteran Marshal of France has more scruples of honor than the supple pro-Fascist politician.

While a veil of mystery and censorship still hangs over the details of Hitler's talks with Pétain and Laval there is some reason to believe that the former definitely opposed entrance into the war against England. Another factor that has delayed the conclusion of a definite Franco-German agreement, and which may limit its scope if and when it is concluded, is Hitler's difficulty in adjusting Italy's annexationist desires with the sort of moderate peace settlement which Laval could present to the French people as a justification for the policy of dealing separately with Germany.

* * *

It is only a few gallant Frenchmen in exile, under the leadership of Gen. Charles de Gaulle who are doing their best to realize the other assumption that England will win, that Hitlerism will be overthrown and that France will be reinstated in its former frontiers. There are so few of them because of the profound discouragement which prevailed in June and because of the great difficulty of leaving France at the present time. But it is safe to say that the number of Frenchmen who hope for British victory increases with every month of successful British resistance. The applause that greeted pictures of British bombing of German towns when these were shown in the moving picture theaters of occupied Paris is a symptom not to be disregarded.

Perhaps the surest guaranty that "France is not yet lost," to paraphrase the words of the Polish national hymn, is the rich luminous tradition of French culture and civilization, a tradition that is equally exemplified in some magnificent cathedral of the Middle Ages, with its rich stained glass windows, and in the bound volumes of one of France's great masters of art and thought, such as Molière, Racine, Pascal, Montesquieu, Voltaire. It is in this sanctuary, one may be sure, that many of the best Frenchmen are taking refuge, secure in the knowledge that if French temporal power has its moments of eclipse, French civilization is eternal and indestructible.

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